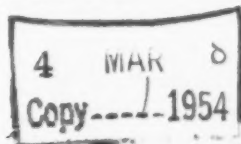


THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Quarterly Journal



OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

VOLUME 11 • FEBRUARY 1954 • NUMBER 2

Canons of Selection

I

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From the Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1940

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The Library of Congress QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

Volume 11

FEBRUARY 1954

Number 2

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The Papers of Ira C. Eaker

Ira Clarence Eaker—whose initials, I. C. E., are more than familiar to a generation of air commanders and staff officers obliged to observe them on countless official memoranda—was born in Llano County, Tex., on April 13, 1896 (incidentally, the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson). In his 30-year career as an Army flyer, Eaker was noted for his brilliance of mind, technical skill, physical and moral courage, a certain tendency toward hard-headedness, and an unswerving passion for his calling, the air. Although, for his age-group, he was relatively a latecomer to flying (he transferred from the Infantry, the branch in which he had been commissioned in 1917, to the Air Service after World War I, on July 1, 1920), and while he had not the potential advantage of being a West Pointer, few men have more deeply influenced, or made more signal contributions to, the development of American military air power and the evolution of the United States Air Force than he has. One might assign a variety of reasons for this, among which must certainly be the quality of anticipation, coupled with the trait of seeking out opportunity rather than merely waiting for it to herald itself. It is a telling fact that General Eaker held more key positions—not necessarily with resounding titles—than did any other officer of his time except those who became heads of the air arm. These considerations made the acquisition of the Eaker papers an obvious desideratum for the Library's aeronautics program, and when, after some 3 years of negotiation, they were finally received,

there was more than ordinary cause for gratification.

Before it can be understood why this was so, some exposition of the policy, or perhaps the philosophy, under which papers of this sort are collected is needed. The shortness of the term—just a shade longer than 50 years—during which flight by heavier-than-air means, *i. e.*, aviation, has been possible, and the magnitude of the impact of that new capability on persons, communities, and nations—in fact, on the whole of this world and soon, perhaps, on worlds beyond—combine to make the subject of compelling interest and one of which there would seem to be the probably realizable hope of preserving the full documentation. The responsibility for effecting that preservation can of course belong to no one institution, governmental or private, for no one institution could discharge it, but the assembling of such materials as are of national significance, as distinct from merely local or organizational interest, is clearly a task for the Library of Congress, the national library, as it is in all of those fields “which express and record the life and achievements of the people of the United States.” The reference here is to personal papers—papers collected by and for an individual and maintained by him for his own use and convenience—and not to records, *i. e.*, papers in the archival sense.

With two world wars and several minor ones falling within the first half-century of flight, the accent is inevitably upon military aviation, because from the standpoint of time, if of nothing else, it has been on the stage more than civil aviation, and

because the need for military air power has been the spur to progress in every branch of the science and the art. Actually the two world wars force a division of the history of the first 50 years of flight into five parts or periods: the first from the time of the Wright brothers and the first flights, made by them in 1903, to World War I; the second, the period of World War I; the third covering the years between the wars; the fourth, World War II; and, the fifth, from World War II to the present. This breakdown, while its basis is military, can be applied quite readily to the phases of civil aviation and of technological development.

Bearing in mind that the medium being dealt with is the careers of individuals, it is seen that the primary objective of the Library's program of aeronautical manuscripts acquisition must be coverage. In a limited field, where time is a major factor, each new group of materials received must fill a blank in the picture. Ideally, it should lead to the filling of another blank—and so on until the picture is strong and clear down to the finer details.

The Library did not always move as deliberately as it has in recent years to achieve its objective of coverage. In the 20 years beginning in 1929, when an aeronautical specialist was first added to the staff, and ending in 1948, there was but one significant manuscripts acquisition in the field of aviation—the papers of Octave Chanute. This accession, however, was fundamental, for, after the Wrights, Chanute was the most important American contributor to the solution of the flying problem. Moreover, in his papers, he had preserved not only letter-press copies of his letters to the Wrights and of course to his numerous other aeronautical correspondents, but also all of the originals of the Wrights' letters to him, of most of which they had retained no copies. The other aeronautical manuscripts received before 1948, while often extremely valuable and

impressive (such as the great miscellany of the Tissandier collection), were for the most part related to the history, not of aviation, but of ballooning, an art which had its origins in France and was a hundred and twenty years old before heavier-than-air flying was born.

The experience of World War II put aviation in a new light, for in that conflict it emerged as a dominating force in war and in the world. The documents recording its performance formed a prodigious accumulation, and the control of that mass posed many serious problems. At the same time there was opened up for the Library of Congress the opportunity to develop truly meaningful holdings of aviation manuscripts. Two events in the early months of 1948 provided the needed wedge. On January 30, the co-inventor of the airplane, Orville Wright, died, and the Library promptly concluded arrangements with his estate for the acquisition of his and his brother Wilbur's papers. On April 30, the first Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force, General Carl Spaatz, retired, and shortly thereafter he gave his papers to the Library.

With these two major groups of air papers in its possession, the Library felt the inclination and the duty to go on. In steady procession there followed, after the Wright and Spaatz papers, the papers of "Billy" Mitchell, Frank Andrews, Hugh Knerr, and "Hap" Arnold. Agreements were made with Benjamin D. Foulois and Frank P. Lahm, and now have come the papers of Ira Eaker. The picture is rounding out. The chronology of American military aviation is complete, from the beginning with the Wrights to within measurable distance of the present; the details, the overlappings, the interrelations, remain to be filled in.

The reason for special gratification at the receipt of the papers of General Eaker is that his materials, while they are a thor-

oughly independent group, form the capstone of a pyramid of which the Spaatz and Arnold papers are the base. Just as the Chanute and Wright papers complement each other, so do the Spaatz, Arnold, and Eaker papers; but with the latter the interrelationship goes much farther and the effect is heightened by the backdrop of war and international politics against which the workings of this triumvirate are unfolded. The historian who approaches any or all of these groups of papers without taking full account of this longstanding three-sided friendship, often more real than apparent, will find difficulty understanding and explaining many of the fine points about American air power in World War II or, indeed, about almost any aspect of the American Air Force between the end of the first and the end of the second World Wars.

As to quantity, the Eaker papers are of about medium bulk. They arrived in the Library in two two-drawer metal file safes and three large wooden packing-boxes. When transferred to standard containers used for manuscripts, there will probably be about a hundred boxes if all the materials received should go into boxes. However, this seems unlikely, since a maximum of 20 percent of the original bulk is estimated to be printed or near-print materials, a very fair proportion of which duplicate items already in the Library's collections. Another sizable group of materials is composed of photographs and photograph albums, which will probably not be housed with the manuscript portion of the collection. Ultimately, therefore, the total number of manuscript boxes may be reduced to 75 or less.

The materials have come to the Library arranged (in part by General Eaker's former secretary, Miss Mary Weiler, and in part by his present secretary, Miss Elizabeth Skibenes) and accompanied by lists. These lists give the titles of files or other

composite items, such as "Report of General Eaker—USAF Activities in United Kingdom" or "Generals of World War II," the latter being a group of photographs; or, in some cases, an independent item, such as "U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey. Over-all Report (European War)." The sequence of the files is arbitrary, following no recognizable pattern. The materials in the two safes, however, appear to be grouped, one containing files relating to the period of General Eaker's assignment to the Eighth Air Force, first as Bomber Commander and then as Commanding General, the other containing General Eaker's files as Allied Air Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean Theater.

While many of the files examined consist of papers bearing security classifications, a very high proportion of these have been downgraded from high security ratings to "restricted." Many of the latter, it would seem, are now eligible for review, so that it may be possible to place the greater part of the Eaker papers in the "open" category within a relatively short time. It is interesting to note that the downgrading that has been done was apparently undertaken at the behest of General Eaker himself while he was still on active duty and was preparing to retire.

The terms of the deed of gift under which these papers have come to the Library are very simple. General Eaker reserves to himself and to his wife during his lifetime all access to the deposited materials. Any literary rights which he may have are similarly reserved, but there is apparently no intent to perpetuate such rights beyond his own lifetime. The gift of the papers to the United States is irrevocable.

It is not within the compass of this brief article to offer the historian or researcher more than a glimpse of the papers described. In the present case, as an apology for this lack of detail and in justice to the

material, it must be stated that the quality is high and that, despite the considerable number of histories and books of memoirs that have been published relating to the period of World War II, search of the Eaker papers will provide important new or supplemental information on the strategic air war in Europe and on the general strategy and conduct of the war.

For example, the bombing of the venerable monastery of Monte Cassino, with the attendant destruction of the tomb of Saint Benedict of Nursia, has been denounced on the one hand as an act of barbarism by Allied air power and explained on the other as militarily necessary. At the little town of Cassino, where the enemy dug in, the advance of Allied ground forces came to a standstill. It was a moment of real concern, not only within the theater of operations but in Washington, among the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Drastic measures had to be taken to start the troops moving forward again. A plan of assistance to the ground forces by the bombers was worked out in the field, but before there was enough of a break in the sullen winter weather to allow the operation to be carried out, Eaker received an urgent message from Arnold. The air must be used quickly and decisively to break up the deadlock or the bombers might have their freedom of action taken away from them and become tied indefinitely to the land forces as aerial artillery. "Round up every available aircraft!" said Arnold—form a special task force which "for one day could really make air history." The ground forces should be temporarily withdrawn, and the planes should go in and "break up every stone in the town behind which a German soldier might be hiding." As was typical of him when driving home a point, Arnold concluded that the "future of the Air Forces is closely knit into this whole problem."

Eaker saw the problem too, and was ready to deliver what seemed like the only feasible answer, but he was not sanguine of complete success. From his side of the exchange of letters, preserved among his papers, it is clear that Eaker foresaw the later charges of barbarism that would be made if the abbey were hit. Moreover, he warned Arnold not to expect a great victory from the operation, or even to place too much reliance on its dislodging the entrenched enemy from his positions. What was militarily necessary, once the Anzio operation had been decided on, was to smash or get around the German hedgehog and link up with the bridgehead, which otherwise would be doomed. The bitter battle of Monte Cassino was the price that had to be paid to make the end-run to the north profitable. Here, then, is one episode documented in the Eaker-Arnold correspondence, six binders of which are found in the papers.

Not the least in interest among other subjects touched on in greater or lesser detail in other files is the series dealing with American Air Force contacts with the Soviet Union. The Averell Harriman dossier, for instance, shows the difficult position in which the Ambassador found himself at the time of the so-called "premature" uprising of the Warsaw Poles, when the Russians refused, until too late, to allow British or American planes flying supplies to the beleaguered patriot army to land on American or Russian airfields on Soviet territory. Harriman protested to the Kremlin vigorously but, as he knew, futilely, so that at least there would be no doubt in Stalin's mind as to what the American view was.

One of the valuable research aids found among the papers is the series of records called "Diary Notes," which begin on February 4, 1942, with Eaker's arrival in England as American bomber commander designate, and end on March 24, 1945,

with his departure from Europe and return to the United States as Deputy Commanding General, Army Air Forces, under Arnold. These "Diary Notes" are mostly very detailed calendars of visitors and telephone conversations, but they occasionally include fuller entries. Some of these occur during the period of Eaker's visit to Russia at the time of his leading the first shuttle-bombing mission from the Fifteenth Air Force's home bases in Italy. On June 5, 1944, three days after the mission, there is a voluminous record of a conference in the Kremlin at which Eaker, Harriman, Deane, and Edward Page discussed the future of the shuttle-bombing project with Molotov.

One of the high moments of Eaker's career and one of his great services to the cause of American air power dates from the occasion at Casablanca, while the famous conference was in progress, when Eaker met with Churchill in private session (something rather like single combat, one imagines) and by skillful argument and no little stubbornness got the Prime Minister to stop opposing the slow-growing, late-blooming American plans for bombing Germany in daylight. Eaker's reasoning is outlined in a paper called "The Case for Daylight Bombing." Churchill's account of the incident may be found in *The Hinge of Fate*, the fourth volume of his *The Second World War*, p. 678-80, and agrees remarkably closely with Eaker's own notes.

Eaker's correspondence, of which the papers contain examples dating back at least to 1935, makes unusually easy reading; his style is pleasant and highly literate. This is no accident, for Eaker is perhaps the only Army Air Forces officer of his rank and period who has a degree in journalism. His quality of earnestness tempered by directness is nowhere more evident than in his letters to his friends and colleagues of the Royal Air Force in the formative period of Anglo-American collaboration in

the air, 1942-43. Of these letters the papers contain files labeled with such names as the Viscount Trenchard, Sir Charles (now Viscount) Portal, and Sir John Slessor.

Some idea of the scope of the papers can perhaps best be given by presenting a random selection of file titles that appear to be of interest. In the first safe are the following: "Report of Colonel Eaker on his Trip to England in 1941 and Supporting Data"; "Personal Correspondence, February 1942 to January 1944 (End of Correspondence as Commanding General, Eighth Air Force)" (Files 1 through 10); "Report on Official Visit to Brazil, August 1945"; "H. H. Arnold" (Volumes I, II, and III); "General [Barney M.] Giles"; "General Spaatz"; "Hon. Robert Lovett"; "Royal Air Force: British War Cabinet, Air Ministry, and RAF Miscellaneous." The second safe contains comparable material: "Teleprinter Conversations"; "Ambassador Harriman"; "Supreme Allied Hq."; "VI Army Corps"; "5th, 7th, 8th Armies"; "Personal Miscellaneous Correspondence" (Folders 11 to 17); "Diary Notes, Parts I & II"; "Memorial to the Men of the Eighth Air Force and their British Comrades-in-Arms"; "Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki"; "The Soviet Spies."

Report-type materials make up a good portion of the contents of Box No. 1, and are in the form of typewritten, near-print, and printed items: "Balloons and Airships," a manual of the Air Corps Tactical School, November 1, 1935; "Air Industrial Preparedness"; "Inspection of Target Areas in Germany"; "The Role of Defensive Pursuit," by Maj. Gen. C. L. Chennault; "Japan's Struggle to End the War"; "Observation Aviation," a manual of the Air Corps Tactical School, 1934; "The Air Battle of Ploesti."

Box No. 2 is the locus of the majority of the photographs. These include: "Pan American Goodwill Flight, 1927"; "Ques-

tion Mark' Endurance Flight, 1929"; "Moscow—Russian Air Base—Bucharest—Belgrade"; "Italy—Russia, 1944"; "Of Ceremony of Handing Over Camp Griffiss by RAF to USAAF"; "Visit of Gen. Spaatz to Fifteenth AF Installations"; "Eaker Homecoming, Childress, Texas, 1945."

The materials in Box No. 3 comprise the records of General Eaker's not inconsiderable writing and speaking. There are drafts of manuscripts and some correspondence relating to *Army Flyer* and *Winged Warfare*, two of the three books he wrote in collaboration with General Arnold. Samples of the periodical articles are: "The Army Air Corps," in *American Foreign Service Journal*; "Aircraft Production Under the Army Air Expansion Program," in *U. S. Air Services*; "Military Aviation Careers," in *Mechanix Illustrated*. There is also in this box a miscellany of reports and general files that apparently belong with the other similar materials located elsewhere in the collection: "General Eaker's Correspondence: 1935, '37, '38, '40, '41, '42, '45, '46, '47"; "General Eaker's 201 File"; "GHQ Air Force Maneuvers, 1938"; "Views on Defeat of Germany"; "Miscellaneous Articles and Stories—Miscellaneous Speeches."

Wide as the scope of the Eaker papers may appear to be, a glance at the General's service biography indicates how much of

the story is not represented. There is nothing, for instance, dating back to Eaker's first real flying job, when he was acting air officer of the Philippine Department in 1921; nothing from his first tour of duty in the office of the Chief of the Air Service, where he was assistant executive officer from 1924 to 1926; and nothing specifically from his prewar tactical assignments as a pursuit commander. More than that, the papers stop short at the end of General Eaker's military career, but it is well known that for more than 6 years he has been making a new career for himself as executive vice-president of an aircraft manufacturing company. It is to be hoped that the papers accumulated in this new life will eventually be added to those of the "Army flyer" phase already in the Library. After 30 years in the military business, a man may be justified in making a change, but one wonders if, when Ira Eaker left the Air Force at the age of 51, there were not a good many who would have agreed with the sentiments expressed by General Arnold, in his inimitable way, in one of his letters among the Eaker papers: "It seems as if I no sooner get a man broken in until I turn too soft for my own good and let him go!"

MARVIN W. MCFARLAND
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Science Division

The Growth of the Orientalia Collections

THE STORY of the development of the Orientalia collections in our national library may be taken as an index of America's expanding awareness of Asia and of Asian cultures in world affairs. The establishment, at successive periods, of the five sections that now comprise the Division of Orientalia is a measure of how our conceptions of the world have grown, how our mental horizons have broadened since the *Empress of China*, the first American ship to enter Canton harbor, cast anchor there in 1784; or since Sir William Jones, by his translations from Sanskrit, opened up, at about the same time, a vast new field of comparative literature and philosophy.

True, Oriental thought, particularly that of China, had been made known to Europe in the seventeenth century by Latin translations and by letters of Jesuit missionaries. These writings noticeably affected the climate of thought in France, and to a lesser degree in America. But only minds of unusual curiosity perceived their full significance or speculated on them. Emerson and Thoreau were men of this temper, and it was not until their time that Americans slowly, and almost imperceptibly, became aware of the mental and moral treasures of the East. Prior to then our ancestors were busy settling an almost empty continent and establishing there an ordered society. It was enough, they thought, to transmit to their descendants unimpaired and undiminished the legacy of Greece and Rome and Palestine—to say nothing of the strange

languages and philosophies of peoples whose ways of life and thought appeared to be impenetrable, and whose lands were distant a half year's journey by sea. This exclusive devotion to our Mediterranean heritage was reasonable then, and understandable. By that heritage our thoughts had been shaped, our conduct regulated, and our tastes formed. We shall continue to be guided by it, though we are now aware that other traditions—notably those of Eastern and Southern Asia—are making their voices heard.

Now for the first time in human history the world is geographically one—though it is mentally still divided. Two world wars, coupled with an unprecedented expansion in science and technology, have put an end forever to that old isolation in space and rendered daily more unacceptable—not to say perilous—the old isolations of mind. It seems probable that the sense of confusion and frustration which is so characteristic of our time is due quite as much to the mingling of the races, to the impact on us of unexamined and vaguely understood traditions, as it is to the political and economic problems that beset us from day to day.

On a round earth no place can properly be called the center, or lay claim to a position of unique importance. In a world like this the mental and spiritual treasures of one culture inevitably become the heritage of all. European and American thought is thus no longer the *only* significant current in world affairs. However sobering

this truth may be to some minds, to others it gives a new and liberating sense of the unity of mankind, foreshadowing, it may be, an intellectual rebirth of the first order. "The West," says the Indian philosopher S. Radhakrishnan, 'is passing through a new Renaissance due to the sudden entry into its consciousness of a whole new world of ideas, shapes, and fancies . . . there is a sudden growth of the spirit today effected by the new inheritance of Asia.' However that may be, it would be strange if the great movement which a generation ago we referred to, a little condescendingly, as the "awakening" of Asia, should not be followed by an analogous awakening in the West.

If we are thus impelled by the oneness of the world to "reorient" our minds in an almost literal sense, we can find comfort—if comfort be needed—in the fact that reflective men in Asia were confronted by a like dilemma a century and more ago. Challenged as they then were by nations of extraordinary power and determination, by imperialisms and philosophies that threatened to disrupt values they had cherished for three millenniums, they too were harassed by a sense of doubt, of fear, and of fatality. The problem was simply this: how to conserve the finest values of their ancient past and at the same time adopt whatever of the science, technology, philosophy, and power of the West was needed for survival. Happily the disruption—though great—was not as ruinous as feared. The people of Asia regained their independence of action as nations; and in the act of rethinking their past rid themselves of many encumbrances, retaining nonetheless most of the essentials. Despite economic and political setbacks which have threatened their very existence, the result has been for them a net gain. They are experiencing an outburst of new life and literature, a stretching of the mind comparable in a sense to the renaissance

which the Elizabethans experienced from their explorations of the physical world. In discovering the West they are rediscovering themselves. Having studied us for so long, they are in the advantageous position of having two keys: one for unlocking their own culture, another for unlocking ours.

People of other traditions afford opportunities, which we might otherwise never have, of sorting our old ideas in new ways, of putting them into new contexts—"detaching ourselves," to use Matthew Arnold's phrase, "from our stock notions and habits." As we ponder the great classics of the East, the comments of great minds on the issues of life and man's destiny, we are forced for a time to follow in the thought-channels of another race. In doing this we gain a new power: the power to make new comparisons and to say new things, even about our own way of life. To have new realms to explore, new continents of thought in which to roam, releases one from the boredom, the sense of sterility and frustration, that so often paralyzes modern minds. All the while that we are learning about another culture we are perceiving new values and gaining fresh insights into our own.

Beginnings of the Oriental Collections

It is not without significance that the first noteworthy collection of Oriental books to come to the Library of Congress was in the Chinese language—a gift from the Emperor of China, made in June 1869. The gift consisted of 10 works in 933 volumes. At least that many have been unmistakably identified, though others may come to notice later. These may roughly be classified as follows: an herbal, printed in 1655; two medical works, one printed in 1680, the other in 1743; three works on ritual observances, printed in 1696, 1748, and 1761, respectively; a dictionary, printed in 1726;

a work on agriculture, completed in 1640 and reprinted in 1837; a work on mathematics, printed in 1706; and a massive set of commentaries on the classics, printed in 1829. Though this gift represents perhaps the major branches of Chinese learning at the time, there would doubtless now be added—were a similar gift to be made—specimens in the field of history, law, geography, drama, poetry, and art.

In 1879, 10 years after the gift just mentioned, the Library acquired the Chinese and Manchu books assembled by Caleb Cushing (1800–79), the first American Minister to China. The collection numbered some 2,500 volumes. A romanized list of the titles, arranged in alphabetical order, appears in the Librarian's *Annual Report* for 1898. Perusing it now, one marvels at the breadth of Cushing's tastes and the sagacity he showed in his selections. To him the Library owes, among other things, rare documents of the Taiping Rebellion, and early translations by missionaries, both Catholic and Protestant.

In 1901–2 another American Minister to China, William W. Rockhill (1854–1914), presented to the Library some 6,000 volumes of Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, and Tibetan works—a gift to which he added in later years. Being himself a student of these languages, and a careful scholar, his choice of significant books, especially in the field of Buddhism, is praiseworthy. Thus by the turn of the century, according to the *Annual Report*, the Library possessed some 9,500 volumes in Oriental languages. Most of these were in Chinese; 733 were in Mongol, Manchu, and Tibetan; 140 in Japanese; 55 in Armenian; and a few in Pali from Siam. "The number of Hebrew books in the Library is so small," the *Report* adds, "that no place has been assigned to them as yet."

A second notable gift from the Chinese Government was received at the conclusion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held

at St. Louis in 1904. It comprised 198 works in 1,965 volumes which had formed a part of China's exhibit there. The original list of these titles—preserved in the Chinese Section—shows the exhibit to have represented admirably every branch of Chinese literature.

In 1908 the Chinese Government made yet another gift to the Library in acknowledgment of America's return that year of the unused portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund. This was a complete set of the world's largest printed encyclopedia, comprising 5,040 volumes. This work, entitled *Ku chin t'u shu chi ch'eng*, was originally printed in Peking in 1728 from movable copper type. The set presented to the Library is a facsimile of the original, printed in 1895–98. A special Ambassador, the late Mr. T'ANG Shao-i, was sent to Washington to make the presentation. The choice of Mr. T'ANG is worthy of note, for he was one of a group of students who had been selected by his Government in 1874 to study in the United States. He was then 14 years of age.

Laying the Foundations

It was fortunate for the development of the Oriental collections that from 1899 to 1939 the Library of Congress had as its head a man of rare judgment and foresight, who realized long before other librarians of the country the future importance of Oriental books and who grasped intuitively the nature of the unified world toward which we are moving. Dr. Herbert Putnam thought of the national library as a depository of the world's best literature where the unusual—not just the ordinary—book can be found. He regarded it above all as a school of research, where the broadest scholarship is encouraged, where the mental and moral treasures of all peoples are made equally available.

Having mentioned Dr. Putnam's part in encouraging the acquisition of Oriental

books while they were yet to be had, we must record now the selfless pioneer efforts of Dr. Walter T. Swingle (1871-1952), a botanist of note in the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Industry. His career confirms a fact which we too often forget: that behind every enduring achievement is an inspired personality to initiate and pursue it: proof in fact that great institutions, no less than small ones, flourish only as they give scope to men who combine vision and imagination with practicality, who carry out their objectives with unrelenting perseverance and tact. In view of his nearly 30 years' collaboration with the Library, and as tribute to his memory, it is right to single out a few of the contributions he made—all the more so because they were made voluntarily and with no compensation other than the satisfaction of knowing that foundations were being laid for a truer understanding of the Orient.

Born on a farm in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, he grew up, after the age of two, on his father's farm near Manhattan, Kansas. In 1890 he received a B. S. degree from the Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station, at Manhattan. The following year he began his 50-year career in the Department of Agriculture, interrupted only by study at the University of Bonn in 1895-96, and at Leipzig in 1898. Since assessments of his various contributions to agricultural botany appear in scientific journals, it is unnecessary to delineate them here.¹ It needs only to be said that, by virtue of his intensive studies of semitropical plants and his travels in Southern Europe, Algeria, Morocco, Asia Minor, China, Japan, the Philippines, and Mexico, Dr. Swingle helped to improve

¹ One of the most perceptive estimates, entitled "Walter Tennyson Swingle: Botanist and Exponent of Chinese Civilization," was written by Prof. Harley H. Bartlett, a well-known botanist at the University of Michigan (see *The Asa Gray Bulletin*, April 1952).

radically a number of major crops in the United States. In 1899 he introduced the fig insect to California, thereby rendering possible the culture there of Smyrna figs. The following year he introduced date palms from Algeria, thus helping to establish the commercial culture of the date palm in California and Arizona. At the same time he had much to do with the introduction from China of the soybean, the alkaloid-yielding ephedra, and the tung oil tree, as well as Egyptian cotton in Arizona.

His major scientific interest, however, was the improvement of citrus fruits. On being informed that as early as A. D. 1178 a Chinese named HAN Yen-chih had written a treatise entitled *Chü lu*, in which no fewer than 27 varieties of oranges and their methods of cultivation are described, he developed a great curiosity to discover any empirical observations in the fields of botany and agriculture that the Chinese had recorded in their books. To this end he encouraged a gifted but largely self-taught young man in Washington, the late Michael J. Hagerty (d. 1951), to acquire a reading knowledge of Chinese botanical literature and to become a translator in the Department of Agriculture. The translation which Mr. Hagerty made of the foregoing treatise was published in the journal *T'oung pao* in 1923.

A yet older botanical treatise very early engaged Dr. Swingle's attention—one on the lychee plant, "the favorite fruit of the Chinese." It is a monograph in seven chapters written in A. D. 1059 by a Chinese botanist named Ts'AI Hsiang. This *Li chih p'u*, as the work is called, he unhesitatingly declared to be "a landmark in the history of civilization, as it is the first scientific monograph on any fruit tree ever published in any country." These two treatises—the one on oranges, the other on the lychee—were to him "the true incunabula of agricultural literature," the precursors

of a long line of other Chinese works in the field of botany, agriculture, and medicine. Oddly enough, the lychee treatise presented Swingle and his translating associates with puzzling problems in textual criticism, for after nearly nine centuries of transmission the text had in places been corrupted. This entailed a wide search for all known variant texts. The sixth variant—obtained from the Seikadō Library, Tokyo—proved to be reasonably sound. It was characteristic of Dr. Swingle's flexible mind that, though trained as a man of science, he could turn to literary and textual problems with the eagerness and the skill of the trained man of letters. He was a scientist who felt entirely at home in the realm of humanistic studies.

Systematizing the Collections

The first attempt to give order to the Chinese collection took place in 1911–12, when the books in that language numbered about 15,500 volumes. "The initial task of classifying and cataloging it," said the Librarian in his *Report*, "was entrusted to Dr. Hing Kwai FUNG, a native of Canton and a graduate of Cornell University," who was then employed in the Department of Agriculture.² In his cataloging he followed the traditional Chinese system of classification, though under the guidance of the late Dr. Charles Martel, the Library's Chief Cataloger. At intervals during the next 15 years it became the practice to engage Chinese students in the summer months to catalog the incoming books. Some of them were supported temporarily in this work by the Department of Agriculture, others by the Library. Two students who served in the summer of 1919 were: Mr. CH'EN Ta, now a noted sociologist and teacher at Tsinghua University;

and Mr. K. P. WANG (WANG Kuo-chün), a graduate of Princeton and later assistant director of the Shanghai daily known as *Shun pao*. Mr. WANG reclassified and labeled all the local histories then in the collection. Mr. LI Siao-yuen, who served in 1920 and 1921, was then a student in the New York State Library School at Albany. Later he became the Librarian of Nanking University and subsequently head of that university's Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies. One who lent his services in the same way in the years 1921, 1922, and 1923, was Dr. T. L. YÜAN. Then likewise a student at the New York Library School, he later had a distinguished career as director of the National Library of Peiping. Also there was Dr. KIANG K'ang-hu, who taught for a time in the University of California and later collaborated with Witter Bynner in translating 300 T'ang poems under the title, *The Jade Mountain*. Mention should be made too of a Japanese collaborator, Dr. Chōzaburō TANAKA. Though a botanist who in 1917 was employed in the Department of Agriculture, he lent his hand to the enrichment of the Japanese collection. This interest he continued during the years he taught at the Imperial Taiwan University, where he served concurrently as librarian.

These persons were the first of a long line of Chinese, Japanese, Near Eastern, Indian, and more recently Southeast Asian librarians who assisted for a time in our national library and then returned to their native lands to assume positions of influence and responsibility. Some rose to careers of eminence. Quite rightly they regard themselves as alumni of a great institution of learning and invariably they look back to it with affection. It is not surprising, therefore, that they continue to serve it loyally in their homelands by encouraging gifts, and by maintaining friendly and mutually rewarding connections. Other names that occur are: Mr.

² A sketch of his life appears in *Who's Who in China*, published in 1931 by the China Weekly Review (see FENG Ch'ing-kuei, the Peking spelling of his name).

WANG Chung-min, who has risen to be one of China's most competent bibliographers and was for a time director of the National Library of Peiping; Mr. HAN Shou-hsuan, now director of the Palace Museum in Peking; and Miss Shio SAKANISHI, a leading writer of Japan who exercises wide influence in her country as an author and literary critic and serves ably as staff member of the National Diet's Committee on Foreign Affairs. Periodic visits to the Orient by American members of the Orientalia staff, and the welcoming of Asiatic librarians in turn, have proven to be mutually advantageous. This is in line with the growing solidarity and interdependence of the world, which science has brought about and which our minds must accept.

Upon his return to China in 1913 the aforementioned Chinese scholar, Dr. FUNG, was authorized by Dr. Putnam, the Librarian, "to seek for fundamental source material to strengthen our own collections but not to duplicate material of lesser importance already accessible in other American libraries." Since this was a time when changing conditions in China were bringing private collections into the market, Dr. FUNG was able on this mission to augment the collection by 17,208 volumes, embracing not only works on agriculture and botany but the entire range of Chinese literature: history, topography, lexicography, encyclopedias, and numerous collected works in series, known to the Chinese as *ts'ung-shu*. It is doubtless by these purchases that the Library obtained some of its oldest encyclopedias, of which the Chinese were for centuries the most assiduous compilers, if not the earliest.

It was while employed in the Library to put the books newly acquired by Dr. FUNG into order that Mr. Michael J. Haggerty "became so interested in the Chinese language that, by dint of unremitting toil by day and by night, he acquired, largely without a teacher, a good working knowl-

edge of the printed characters, and was transferred to the Bureau of Plant Industry as Chinese translator."³ The steady influx, year by year, of these exotic books—strangely bound and printed in outlandish characters—similarly impelled another employee of the Library, Mr. B. Armstrong Claytor, to acquire, mostly by his own efforts, and by aptitude in learning from his Chinese and Japanese associates, a working knowledge of the language. Confronted, while still an employee of the Division of Documents, with the task of putting Japanese volumes to be bound into their proper sequence, he set himself first of all to learn the common Chinese-Japanese numerals and other characters—a mental effort which his fellow workers, fortified as they were in their own tradition, declined to make. Having demonstrated this willingness to learn, Mr. Claytor was wisely assigned, in 1919, to the Chinese Section, where he has been serving for 34 years. His wide acquaintance with the collection and his invariable courtesies have won the commendation of numerous readers.

Further Developments

In 1915 Dr. Swingle made a trip to China in search of "disease-resistant varieties of citrus, and new crop plants suitable for culture in the United States." Taking with him photographic catalogs of the Chinese works then in the Library and of works which Dr. Berthold Laufer (1874-1934) had secured for the John Crerar and the Newberry Libraries in the years 1908-10, he purchased widely, acquiring early examples of block and movable-type printing in both China and Japan, as well as encyclopedias and local histories "of great value in tracing the introduction of plants, animals, arts, and industries into China

³ *Report of the Librarian of Congress for the . . . year . . . 1923*, p. 182.

from Western Asia, Europe, and America." He also collected histories of famous mountains and temples, many of them finely illustrated, as well as early examples of color prints. He himself estimated that between the years 1915 and 1927 (as a result of this trip and others he made in 1918-19 and in 1926) the Chinese collection was augmented by 68,000 volumes—making a total of nearly 100,000. This included gifts and exchanges as well. A notable gift in the field of Chinese law and administrative practice—65 works in 1,012 volumes—was received in 1925 from the Honorable Nelson T. Johnson, then Chief of the State Department's Division of Far Eastern Affairs, but in more recent times Ambassador to China and Australia. During this period there were purchased also numerous manuscript writings of the Nashi people, an aboriginal tribe of Yunnan province, in southwest China. These were obtained for the most part through the efforts of the plant explorer, Dr. Joseph F. Rock, though subsequently about 1,000 specimens were purchased from the late Quentin Roosevelt, who had also traveled in that region. They are of interest to scholars, among other reasons, because they are written in pictographic symbols and record interesting but fast-vanishing ceremonial chants and legends of an ancient and very likeable race.

It is a singular fact that the literature of China—so long neglected in the West because it was thought to have but little practical value—came to be esteemed by Dr. Swingle precisely because he found it to have such value. Thus a great collection of Chinese books was gradually built up in the Library of Congress mainly because a perceptive scientist felt that he and others needed them for very practical ends. He did not, however, shut his eyes to other areas of Asia. "An equally good case," he wrote to a friend in 1939, "could be made out for Arabic books and manuscripts

that record the results, through many centuries, of gifted peoples who have perfected oasis agriculture, developed the noblest breed of horses known, hundreds of varieties of delicious dates, and some of the most ingenious methods of irrigation ever discovered." Attention to their experience, he insisted, would bring into proper use the large areas of our Western States that have a truly Saharan climate, with limited supplies of water for irrigation. Yet China and America, in Dr. Swingle's view, have a special botanical relationship for the reason that they are the only two very great land areas of the earth that occupy similar positions in the temperate zone on opposite sides of the globe. Thus the flora of one can often be advantageously transferred to the other. Of the two areas China has the advantage, however, in "having the largest array of economic plants of any temperate and subtropical country." This advantage he attributed to China's having a much broader land connection with the tropics on her southern boundary, whereas in our semiarid Southwestern States this connection is comparatively narrow. Then, too, China had benefited for centuries through "the domestication and utilization of these plants by exceedingly skillful agriculturalists."

A celebrated French specialist in Chinese language and history, the late Paul Pelliot, once remarked that a perceptive scientist, even one who has but little knowledge of the Chinese language, may glean valuable scientific data from Chinese books if he has a competent translator to help him. Dr. Swingle possessed this scientific background, and knew at the same time how to use to full advantage the capabilities of his American and Chinese collaborators. He recognized instinctively what questions to ask them, what further clues they might advantageously follow. Having acquired early in life a fluent use of several European languages,

he was not deterred from learning the elements of Chinese. At least he could find his way about with the help of a dictionary. It pleased him to inform his friends jocularly—but not without reason—that they could always tell if they were holding a Chinese book right side up by noting “whether the characters shed water.” To be sure, his own understanding went considerably further than this. He brought to his language assistants what they lacked and could not but admire in him: a highly intuitive sense of the purport and scientific importance of a seemingly matter-of-fact observation, whether it appeared in an ancient herbal, in a local history, or even in a poem. What is more, he possessed a rare bibliographic sense, enabling him to judge from the paper, the style of the characters, or the format of the page, the century in which a book was printed and its probable worth. On those occasions when he was commissioned to purchase books abroad he made lasting friendships with bibliographers, scholars, and collectors of note. Impressed by his humility, his quick perception, and above all his broad sympathies, they readily imparted to him their own canons for judging and purchasing items of worth.

An example or two may here be cited to show the scientific clues that he was fond of pursuing in Chinese books; for they illustrate at the same time his bibliographical, historical, and scientific bent. Take, for example, the great herbal, *Pen ts'ao kang mu*, completed by Li Shih-chen in 1578 and printed with illustrations in 25 volumes in 1590–96. It is the crown and culmination of nearly nine centuries of herbal writing and printing in China. In it no fewer than 1,882 different plants are described, their geographical distribution noted, their food and medicinal values indicated. Though Indian corn, or maize, is featured in all the Library's 10 editions, beginning with the one of 1603, it was for years a

matter of great concern to Dr. Swingle to obtain a copy of the first edition, for he might learn from it how soon after the discovery of America this native American plant had reached the continent of Asia. It was a memorable day when, after years of searching, the first printed edition of 1590–96 was found in Japan. There, as anticipated, maize was clearly pictured and described—and that in a book completed in 1578, or 86 years after the discovery of the New World.

Another book that attracted his attention is the so-called Famine Herbal (*Chiu huang pen ts'ao*), compiled by a Ming imperial prince in A. D. 1406. Owing to recurrent droughts and floods, the Chinese had discovered, of necessity, the food value of certain plants about which Western botanists knew little or nothing. When, in 1935, a copy of the first edition of this herbal was secured, it was found to picture and describe no fewer than 414 different species—mostly wild growing plants—which could with advantage be used in time of famine. Though many of the species had been featured in earlier herbals, at least 278 of them were described in this work for the first time.

The descriptive notes, entitled “Orientalia Added,” which between the years 1919 and 1937 Dr. Swingle contributed to the Librarian's *Annual Report*, gradually came to treat the whole range of Chinese literature. As he apprehended more fully the unity of Chinese civilization and pondered its long history, he came to realize that many other aspects of that culture merit investigation; that even the least promising book may on examination disclose an insight, an observation, or even a quotation of significance. Writing on this theme to a friend in 1939, he remarked: “Historical, archaeological, and architectural studies are often of the utmost importance in agricultural research, as was found in studying the dry-land olive culture of

the Roman provinces of Africa. All serious books on all subjects are needed." In his biographical account of Dr. Swingle, Prof. Harley H. Bartlett observed: "So long as Swingle was in Washington nobody could ever rightly accuse the Bureau of Plant Industry of having a dearth of ideas! The man effervesced with them . . . it was characteristic of him that he never seemed to lose interest in anything which had once engaged his attention." A meticulous scholar, reading his comments on particular Chinese and Japanese acquisitions, is bound to discover errors of detail, but the conclusions are arresting because they bear the imprint of a disciplined as well as an imaginative mind.

What was it about Chinese life that so engaged the attention of this scientist? These facts, among others: that the Chinese constitute a fourth of the human race, and "occupy a vast region replete with natural resources of every description"; they enjoy, moreover, "an enviable reputation for hard work, sobriety, technical skill, and business ability." Then there is their long unbroken history, the perpetuity of their institutions, the multiplicity and accuracy of their historical records. There must be, he thought, some "vital principle" there which the West has unaccountably neglected to investigate. That this people invented printing "in its entirety from manufacturing of paper, printer's ink, blocks for printing and movable type, both engraved and cast, to the printing presses themselves" was a source of unending wonder to him. Equally extraordinary was their 2,000-year-old examination system, "which actually opened all careers, even the highest administrative positions, to any young man, however humble his birth, provided only that he possess sufficient talent." That this system required of the candidate accuracy and conciseness of expression "free from all mistakes of composition, grammar, or even calligraphy" seemed to him exemplary. It

established in civil servants "a respect for the lessons learned by several thousand years of experience that might well be envied by the administrators of many modern Western nations." How it happened that these and other phenomena had not been investigated earlier puzzled him. "Had the Chinese been a barbarous people without printed records they would long ago have been completely studied and thoroughly understood by Western peoples, but instead of being barbarous, they are a highly civilized people having a well-developed historical sense and probably the most magnificent set of records to be found in any country in the world."⁴

In all of Swingle's communications to the Librarian of Congress on the purchase of books there is a note of urgency, as though he sensed the coming of the tumult and destruction that has since overtaken the world. Typical of this mood is the following paragraph in the *Report* for 1924, p. 266: "It is still possible to buy at reasonable prices printed books on all phases of human activities that were printed during the Ming dynasty, and as time goes on many of these will be lost forever unless they find refuge in some fire-proof library. The time may soon come when the world will appreciate the value of careful study of the unique civilization built by the Chinese in East Asia."

A Separate Division Established

"Recognizing its importance to culture and to international understanding and good will," wrote Dr. Putnam in his *Report* for 1928, "Congress has now made possible the creation of a division of Chinese literature by providing funds for a permanent division chief and an assistant to him." That chief, the present writer, actually began to serve in December 1927. Though

⁴ Prefatory note to reprint of *Orientalia Added*, 1926-27.

from the beginning the Division laid special emphasis on Chinese literature, it expanded in the ensuing quarter-century to include four other sections: Japanese, South Asia, Near East, and Hebraic. Before describing briefly the development of these other sections, let us carry a little further the story of the Chinese collection after 1928.

That year was notable for the transfer from the John Crerar Library in Chicago of 666 Chinese, Manchu, Tibetan, and Mongolian works, in 12,819 volumes, acquired for that library in 1908-10 by the late Dr. Berthold Laufer of the Field Columbian Museum. It is a collection rich in items of social and scientific import. One of these—which has the distinction of being the world's only known copy—is the well-known *Keng chih t'u*, or "Pictures on Tilling and Weaving," sketched by Lou Shou in A. D. 1145 and reproduced in print in 1237. Though this work is a reprint produced in Japan about 1676, and not the original Sung impression, we should never know what the Sung original was like had not Laufer found this sole copy in Tokyo in 1908.⁵ A memorable sequence to this episode was the acquisition, in the following year, of four exquisite albums of another set of "Pictures on Tilling and Weaving," painted on silk by CHIAO Ping-chen and presented to Emperor K'ang-hsi in 1696. They are the originals from which numerous later reproductions, both in color and in black and white, were made. The donor in this instance was Mrs. William H. Moore of New York City.

Similarly, through the generosity of the late Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the Library was able to acquire in 1929 the family collection of Mr. WANG Shu-an of Tientsin, consisting of 1,644 titles in 22,100 volumes.

⁵ Dr. Laufer told the story of its finding in an article entitled "The Discovery of a Lost Book," published in *T'oung pao*, 1912, p. 96.

It was the largest single addition that the Chinese Section had so far received. With it came 87 manuscripts, ranging from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century; 94 rare and beautiful Palace editions; and no fewer than 276 works printed in the Ming period (1368-1644). As for works of the last-mentioned dynasty, the Library now possesses nearly 2,000 items, a collection of inestimable worth for any serious study of this important period in Chinese history. Conscious of its clear obligations to make these treasures known to scholars both in the Orient and in the Occident, the Library has prepared a detailed descriptive catalog of them which will be published in due course. Through Mr. Mellon's liberality the Library's Division of Maps was likewise enabled to acquire in 1935 some twoscore Chinese maps and atlases of the Ming period and of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: among them maps of the Yellow River, road maps, and a large wall map (in eight scrolls) of the Two Hemispheres, drawn by the Jesuit missionary Ferdinand Verberst and printed in Peking in 1674.

The Chinese collection is particularly rich in a type of reference work not commonly found in smaller libraries but now regarded as essential to almost any piece of solid research, namely, gazetteers of provinces, districts, cities, temples, famous mountains, and the like. In this field the collection, with its 3,600 different editions, is preeminent in the West, and is equalled or excelled only by one or two libraries in China and Japan. These works are now very difficult to obtain—not solely, as one might suppose, owing to the ravages of war. Compiled and revised, as they were every generation by scholars of the districts treated, they came to be regarded as having only a local interest, with the result that the number of copies printed was severely limited. Their importance consists in the fact that they give very detailed informa-

tion about each area: life-sketches of famous men and women, the names of graduates, officials who served there through the centuries, and local customs and products, not to mention famous scenic places and antiquities. *A Catalog of Chinese Local Histories in the Library of Congress*, published by the Library in 1942, describes those in the collection prior to that date. Naturally many more have been added since then, and steps are being taken to microfilm still others of the Ming period that are known to be preserved in Japan.

A class of literature of equal significance, but not featured to the same degree in the West, is known to the Chinese as *ts'ung-shu*, or collectanea, in which bibliophiles brought together short articles, treatises, or monographs, which, had they been left to their own fate, to circulate independently, would have had but small chance of survival. A *ts'ung-shu* contains articles by many different authors, often widely separated in time and place. Sometimes these articles deal with one general topic, sometimes with several, depending on the taste of the collector. So wide is the range of these collectanea, and so vital to research are some of the items in them, that scholars are at times seriously handicapped without access to them. By persistent effort over many years the Library has assembled about 1,500 *ts'ung-shu*, some comprising only a few volumes, others several hundred or even as many as 2,000 volumes. Works of this type have a long ancestry in China: the oldest existing one—as well as one of the best—was compiled in A. D. 1209.

Rare Books

Though the Chinese collection houses many rare items, most of these were acquired incidentally as part of larger acquisitions, or as gifts. A few rare works were intentionally purchased to illustrate stages

in the history of printing. In a world that now is geographically one and interdependent, it no longer matters very much where any book happens to be, so long as one knows where it is, and knows that it is available to the serious reader for study or for reproduction. The universality of outlook of the Chinese people in such matters was effectively demonstrated by their sending to the Library of Congress for protective custody, a month before Pearl Harbor, more than 2,800 of the rarest manuscripts and printed works in their National Library. At the same time their Government gave permission to the Library of Congress to microfilm any or all of these works. The microfilms thus produced—comprising 1,070 reels—have since been copied again and again and sent to other libraries and to individual scholars throughout the world.

In the letter which China's Ambassador, Dr. Hu Shih, wrote to the Librarian of Congress granting this permission, he remarked: "I am writing, my dear Mr. MacLeish, in the spirit of the following story told of Confucius. The King of Ch'u once returned from hunting and found that his treasured bow had been lost in the chase. His servants suggested that a search be made for it. The king said, 'No, what one Ch'u man has lost another Ch'u man has found.' When Confucius heard the story he remarked, 'Well said! But why didn't he go a little further and say, What one man has lost another man has found. Why add the qualification Ch'u?'"

With one exception, the earliest specimen of printing in the Library of Congress is a Buddhist sutra printed in A. D. 975. It was discovered with others in the foundations of the famous Lei Feng T'a (Thunder Peak Pagoda) in Hangchow when it collapsed in September 1924. The exception is a small votive charm struck off in Japan in 770, of which the Library has three fragile specimens. The Chinese collection possesses still older works but

these are in manuscript: nine Buddhist rolls of the type found in 1907 in the Cave of the Thousand Buddhas, at Tunhuang in northwest China. One of these rolls was presented to the Library by Dr. Hu Shih in 1946 "as a souvenir of many decades of cultural friendship and exchange."⁶ Two early examples of printing also deserve mention here: 10 volumes of an herbal, beautifully illustrated and printed in Pingyang, Shansi, in 1249 (see the *Annual Report*, 1940, p. 155); and a Lotus Sutra, printed in Hangchow about 1160. This latter work, an illustrated folding album 68 feet long, was presented to the Library by Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, who found it in Japan in 1930 inside a small image of Shōtoku Taishi as a boy.⁷ Finally, mention should be made of the massive encyclopedia *Yung lo ta tien*, of which the Library of Congress has 41 volumes, 2 of them on loan. Compiled in the years 1403–8, this encyclopedia originally comprised 11,095 large volumes, all of them written out by hand. Fewer than 400 volumes of this prodigious work are now known to exist, and these are dispersed among various libraries of the world.

While he was on a visit to Washington, in September 1919, Dr. Berthold Laufer spent some time in the Chinese collection. Though it then comprised only some 60,000 volumes, so impressed was he with the number and the quality of the works he had occasion to examine that he wrote beside his name in the Division's guest book: "My gratitude for finding China in this sanctuary, without having to go to China."

The growth of the Chinese collection from its modest beginnings in 1869 to its present magnitude of 291,000 volumes confirms the truth of a Chinese proverb which

⁶ A description appeared in *QJCA*, III (August 1946) 6.

⁷ Mr. Sedgwick's account of the discovery appeared in *QJCA*, VI (February 1949), 6–9.

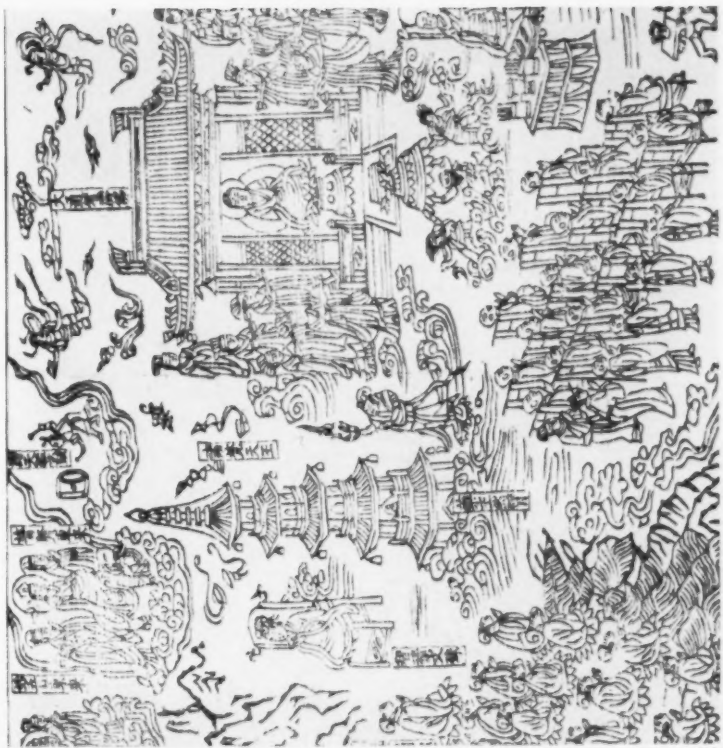
Dr. Hu Shih, another distinguished user of the collection, inscribed on September 26, 1936, in the Division's guest book: "Things gather around those who like them" (*Wu chü yü so hao*). Emerson echoed the same truth for the Western World when he said: "Things that are for you gravitate to you."

Japanese Section

Though by 1900 there were in the Library, as previously stated, some 140 volumes in the Japanese language, the collection really began in 1906 when the late Professor Kanichi ASAKAWA of Yale University, while on a trip to Japan, acquired for the Library some 9,000 works in all fields of Japanese literature. Among them were two complete editions of the Buddhist *Tripitaka* in Chinese, "the one with punctuation gloss (*Kaeri-ten*) and the other without it, but giving the variants of the different editions that exist." We may note parenthetically that a year before this a large collection of Japanese prints was presented to the Library's Fine Arts Division by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes (see the *Annual Report*, 1906, pp. 143–70).

In the ensuing 25 years the Japanese collection grew slowly through recommendations made by Dr. Swingle. Systematic development took a new turn, however, with the appointment in 1930 of Dr. Shio SAKANISHI as Chief Assistant in Japanese. She did much to develop the collection in the humanities and the arts, and from 1931 to 1940 wrote informative descriptive notes on current Japanese acquisitions for the *Annual Report*.

By the outbreak of the war in 1941 the collection numbered some 50,000 volumes. Though there were in it serious gaps—resulting in part from the fact that the Japanese Government had then no central agency for distributing its publications—it was used to great advantage by United States Government agencies and by indi-



妙法蓮華經安樂行品第十四
爾時文殊師利法王子普賢摩訶薩白佛言世尊是諸菩薩甚為難有
欲觀佛故發大誓願於後惡世護持講說是法華經者等若摩訶薩
其後惡世云何能說是經佛告文殊師利若諸摩訶薩於後惡世欲
說是經當安住四法一者安住善行觀近處能為眾生演說是經
文殊師利云何名善行摩訶薩行摩訶薩觀近處摩訶薩觀近處摩訶薩
觀而不攀攀心亦不驚又復於法無所行而觀諸法如實相亦不行不
分別名名善行摩訶薩行摩訶薩觀近處摩訶薩觀近處摩訶薩觀近處
不觀近國王王子大臣官長不觀近諸外道鬼神是諸子等及造世俗
文著讚詠外書及燈如耶陀陀者亦不觀近諸有犯戒相和
相覆及邪惡等種種變現之戲又不觀近諸陀羅及高猪羊雞狗鵝
通橫諸惡律儀如是人事或時來者則為說法無所希冀又不觀近求
解問比丘比丘尼優婆塞優婆塞亦不問許若於房中若經行處若在
語堂中不共住止或時來者隨宜說法無所希求文殊師利又普賢摩
訶薩不應於女人身車能生欲想相而為說法亦不樂見若入他家不
與小女處女家共共其語亦復不近五種不男之人以為觀摩不獨入
他家若有因緣須入時但一心念佛若為女人說法不露齒笑不現
習麁力至為莊嚴不觀摩現復經事不樂當年身身少沙彌小兒亦不
學與同師常好坐禪在於閑處常攝其心文殊師利是名初觀近處復
公普賢摩訶薩觀一切法空如實相不顛倒不動不退不轉如虛空無
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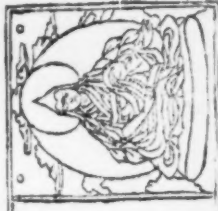
The LOTUS SUTRA (SADDHARMA PUNDARIKA), in the Chinese version, printed at Hangchow about A.D. 1160. Gift of Mr. Ellery Sedgwick.



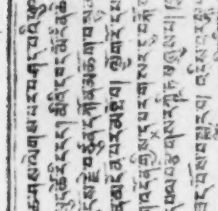
The world's largest encyclopedia, in 5,040 volumes; produced in Peking in 1728 from copper movable type. This set, a later impression, was presented by the Chinese Government in 1908.



From SANGOKU TSURAN ZUSETSU, an illustrated discussion of Korea, the Ryukyu Islands, and Ezo [Hokkaido], completed by Hayashi Shihei in 1785 and published in the following year.

[illegible]

ਅੰਤਰ-ਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ ਸੰਗਠਨਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹਿਯੋਗਤਾ ਨਾਲ

[illegible]

From the last volume of the Choni, Kansu, edition of the Tibetan TANJUR. The wood blocks for these prints are believed to have been carved about 500 years ago.

vidual scholars during the Second World War. Owing to the training in the Japanese language which many young Americans then received, the use of the collection has expanded markedly. So also has its size. In consequence of the Allied Occupation of Japan several collections that had been gathered by Japanese military agencies (and which were no longer to exist after the demobilization of the nation) were transferred to Washington and later to the Library of Congress. Thus were added to the 50,000 volumes just referred to, some 300,000 more, mostly in the fields of economics, natural sciences, and technology. If we join to this number some 20,000 volumes purchased in Japan since the war, it is fair to say that at this writing the Japanese collection comprises 370,000 volumes—the most comprehensive collection of its kind outside Japan.

Unhappily, however, the staff has not increased commensurately with the books, so that most of the items received since the war are not under full cataloging control. Nonetheless all that can be done within the limits of budget and personnel is being done to make the books available to those who wish to use them.

The collection includes all the major works of the Japanese literary tradition, but is especially strong in modern history and the social sciences. It has virtually complete sets of Japanese laws and statutes, and extensive files of legal periodicals, not to mention 2,116 reels of microfilm of the archives of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1868 to 1945. These microfilms were made by a team which operated in Japan under the auspices of the Department of State in the years 1949–51. A *Checklist* showing the contents of the reels has been prepared, and this will be available shortly. Copies of the films can be had from the Library's Photoduplication Service at the cost of positive prints.

The Japanese collection contains many

studies on areas peripheral to Japan: Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, and China. Especially numerous are the books on Korea and Formosa—areas which for many years were under Japanese control. These studies are only in part economic and political; those concerned with archaeology, history, and ethnology are by no means unimportant.

Korean Unit

Toward the close of 1950 the Library established a Korean unit—the first time that persons competent in that country's language were added to the staff on a regular basis. A small collection of Korean works, comprising 22 manuscript volumes on the organization of the Korean Government, was presented in 1916 by the Korean Minister at Washington, SOH Kuang-pom. Beginning in 1919 other Korean books, some of them fine examples of early printing with movable copper type, were obtained through the assistance of Dr. James S. Gale, a missionary to that country and a diligent student of its culture. By his efforts, and those of Dr. Swingle, there was built up in the 1920's a notable Korean collection of some 2,000 volumes, not including the numerous works on Korea printed in Japanese. It is the task of the newly established unit to expand the collection not only with books using the traditional ideographs but with those now being printed in the 500-year-old Korean phonetic alphabet.

South Asia Section

This Section has for its purview India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, and Tibet, as well as the countries comprising the region of Southeast Asia. It was inaugurated in 1938 as a project of the Carnegie Corporation and the American Council of Learned Societies. Dr. Horace I. Poleman, the first Chief, had already made a census of Indic manuscripts in American institutions and

soon was appointed to develop further the Library's Indic holdings. These were, even then, not inconsiderable, for in 1904 the entire private library of the renowned German Indologist, Albrecht Weber, had been purchased. Comprising 3,375 books and manuscripts, it included almost everything that had been published in the field of Indic studies prior to the turn of the century. Since that time the collections, particularly on India, have been built up to the extent that they are each preeminent among libraries in this country. An effort is now being made to amass a collection of printed books and newspapers in the major vernaculars of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. But since English was for so long the language of higher instruction in India and Ceylon, most of the Library's holdings relating to these lands are still in English, though works in the vernaculars are steadily increasing in number and importance.

Vernacular literature had, indeed, begun to develop in India in the eighteenth century, but its progress was retarded by the introduction of English as the official language of government and higher education. The present efforts of the South Asia Section to acquire new works in the vernaculars is not unrelated to these early developments. Though printing probably had its origin in India in the sixteenth century with the establishment of Jesuit presses on the southwest coast, extant examples of early printed works came from Bengali presses located in and near Calcutta in the late eighteenth century. The Library's collection of Indian imprints had its origin in a gift of 40 volumes in the Bengali language, printed on these first presses in the last decade of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century. A gift of the Board of Examiners of the College of Fort William, they include historical and philosophical treatises, story literature, and the Bengali versions of the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyana*.

America's understanding of India—restricted far too long in our universities to the study of Sanskrit as an instrument of comparative linguistics—is now fortunately expanding to include all aspects of Indian life and thought. Since Indian culture and religion penetrated far beyond her own boundaries to most of the countries of Southeast Asia, our knowledge of those lands, too, is being extended. Many new books treating India's social and political problems, to say nothing of the recorded insights of her seers over a long period of time, are appearing in greater numbers, giving us a new conception of the diversity and richness of Indian civilization. Fated as India was to be the meeting-ground of many races, cultures, and religions, her thinkers learned, as few others have, the art of assessing and conciliating divergent points of view. It is not surprising, therefore, to find them commenting on current world problems with a universality of outlook that today is much needed. As the heirs of a great tradition, they draw, on the one hand, from their own past and, on the other, from two centuries of political and cultural contact with England. The ability many of them thus acquired to express their thoughts in felicitous English naturally gives them a wide reading public.

The Library's rich holdings of Tibetan sacred books are shelved—owing to their religious and linguistic affiliations—in the South Asia Section, though on political and historical grounds they might with equal propriety be placed in the Chinese Section. A complete set of the *Kanjur*, printed in the Derge monastery, in Tibet, was obtained in 1909 through the efforts of the American Minister to China, William W. Rockhill. A set of the commentary to it, known as the *Tanjur*, printed in the Narthang monastery, Tibet, was acquired in 1928 from the John Crerar Library, as previously stated. More valuable, however, are the *Kanjur* and *Tanjur* printed in the lama-

sery at Choni, Kansu province, China. This edition, in 318 very large fascicles, is the sole copy in the Western World, for the lamasery with the original blocks was destroyed by fire in 1928, shortly after the books arrived in Washington.

Though for half a century gifts of books had been received from various governments of Southeast Asia, notably Siam, no systematic effort was made to acquire them until in 1943 a Reference Librarian, Mr. Cecil Hobbs, was appointed for this purpose. Though his own specialty is Burmese, he has in the course of two visits to Southeast Asia acquired books and serials in all the leading languages of the area: Burmese, Thai, Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, Vietnamese, and Tagalog. An outstanding English acquisition is a complete file of the newspaper, *Syonan shimbun*, published by the Japanese during their occupation of Singapore. It consists of more than 1,000 issues from February 2, 1942, to September 4, 1945. A new cultural link between Burma and the United States was forged with the presentation by that country's first Ambassador to Washington, the late U So Nyun, in 1949, of nearly 600 volumes of classical and modern Burmese literature, including a set of the Hinayana *Tripitaka* in Pali, employing the Burmese cursive script. Funds for the *Tripitaka* were raised in Rangoon by public subscription. The Librarian of Congress, in turn, presented to the Burmese people through their Ambassador nearly 1,000 volumes dealing with American history and culture.

The South Asia Section maintains an extensive reference file on all known publications relating to South Asian countries—a file which has been of great service to Government agencies and to private readers. An additional help is a quarterly accessions list entitled *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages*, which, now in its second year, is prepared in the Sec-

tion, and is sold by the Card Division of the Library. The Section deals with a hitherto neglected area of the globe, which owing to its evident cultural and political importance will permanently engage our attention and noticeably enrich our lives.

Near East Section

It was not until August 1945 that funds were specifically provided for the establishment of this Section. Long before, to be sure, the Library had acquired works in the languages of the Near East: Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Armenian, and others. But no systematic effort was made to acquire them until the appointment of the first Chief of the Section, Dr. Harold W. Glidden. The course of political events in the farflung Islamic world made it obligatory to have what the people were writing in their own languages about themselves, as well as the comparatively rich literature in Western languages. It became obvious that we must know more about the varied cultural patterns and traditions of the people in order to respond intelligently to the new movements in that area.

Until now the most outstanding purchase of Arabic books has been the Mansuri collection, acquired in 1945 through the efforts of Dr. Charles R. Watson, then President of the American University of Cairo, and Dr. Edwin E. Calverley of Hartford Theological Seminary. This excellent collection, comprising 5,000 volumes, among them 1,400 manuscripts, had been assembled by a one-time sheik in the Al-Azhar University at Cairo, the fountainhead of Muslim learning. As a storehouse on classic Islam—law, theology, philosophy, history, literature, lexicology, rhetoric, and poetry—it naturally forms the basis of the collection. Since 1945 it has been augmented by gift, exchange, and purchase to nearly 12,000 volumes, not only from the presses of Cairo and Beirut, but from every part of the Arabic world.

In the files no fewer than 17 countries or sections of countries are represented.

The Turkish collection, which now comprises nearly 10,000 volumes, started with a nucleus of some 1,000 works in old Turkish, printed or written in Arabic script. In 1884 Sultan Abdul-Hamid II presented to the Library a collection of Turkish classics. Abram S. Hewitt, philanthropist and Member of Congress, was instrumental in securing the gift. These 375 volumes, treating all branches of knowledge of the time, form the nucleus of the Library's Turkish books written in the older alphabet. A wide variety of works in modern Turkish, many representing educational institutions and scholarly organizations, have come through exchange. In acquiring and cataloging many of these items the Library owes a great debt to the late Dr. John Kingsley Birge (d. 1952), a missionary in Istanbul and a scholar of note.

Though the Persian collection as yet contains only some 1,500 items, significant progress has recently been made to build it up commensurately with its intrinsic importance. The Armenian collection likewise numbers a little more than 1,500 works, thanks largely to the initiative of a privately sponsored Committee for an Armenian Collection in the Library of Congress. Works in Georgian, Kurdish, and other Near Eastern languages number about 800 items, thus bringing the total number of books (exclusive of bound periodicals) in the Near East Section to 25,000 volumes. There should also be mentioned nearly 600 reels of microfilm, reproducing manuscripts in many languages, deposited for centuries in the famous St. Catherine's Monastery on Mount Sinai.

Hebraic Section

This Section, known until 1943 as the Semitic Division, was established in 1913. The first Chief was Dr. Israel Schapiro, who held the post for 30 years. It began

as a collection of Hebraica (works in Hebrew characters) of more than 10,000 volumes, brought together by the widely traveled bibliophile, Ephraim Deinard, and presented to the Library by Jacob H. Schiff in 1912. A supplementary collection of over 4,000 volumes, acquired by the same bibliophile, was presented by Mr. Schiff in 1914. In 1917 and in 1921 additional collections of 2,300 and 3,000 volumes, respectively, were purchased from Mr. Deinard. The works thus acquired treat all fields of old and new Hebrew literature, including many manuscripts and incunabula and numerous rare items of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Section also has custody of more than 10,000 works printed in Yiddish (Judaeo-German) and Ladino (Spaniole), which employ Hebrew characters although they are not Semitic languages. Among the Yiddish holdings are many representative works and periodicals printed in the United States and abroad.

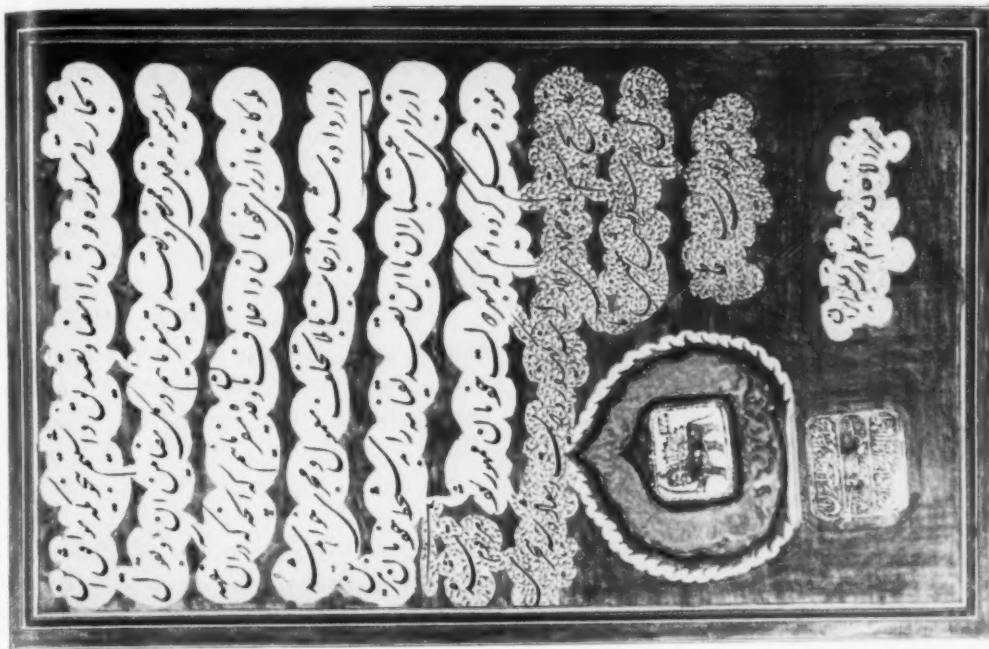
Notable in the Hebrew collection are its editions of the Bible, with and without commentaries, printed in many countries from the sixteenth century onward. Important, too, are many literary works and treatises produced in the Middle Ages under Arab rule. In addition, there are extensive collections of legal writings and court decisions showing the development of Hebrew law in many parts of the world over a period of twelve centuries. These reflect the social, economic, and political conditions, as well as the daily life and activities of countries, communities, and cities of whose social life in the Middle Ages we know very little. This is especially true of Spain in Moorish times, for there the records of the period have not been preserved.

The Section is not only concerned with the records of an ancient, important, and widespread tradition. It makes available to Government agencies, to scholars, and to



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ هَذِهِ تَقْيِيدُ شُرُوحِ
 الصُّلْحِ الَّتِي جَعَلْنَا هَذِهِ مَعَ الصَّارِكَانِ
 وَأَقْبَلْنَا هَذِهِ هَذِهِ الدِّقَّةِ وَوَضَعْنَا
 عَلَيْهِمَا كَمَا بَعَثْنَا لِنَقْبِضَ صُفُوفَهُمَا
 الذِّكْرُ وَتَبَيَّنَ بِحَسْرَةٍ الْكَلْبِ فِي الْخَامِيسِ
 وَالْعِشْرِينَ مَوْجِدَةً فِي عَاوِلِ مَائِثَةِ الْفِي

Early treaties between the United States and countries of the Islamic world. At left, first page of a treaty with the Sultan of Morocco (1786); at right, last page, with signature, of a treaty with Iran (1857).



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general readers the official publications of the new state of Israel, as well as works on all phases of contemporary Jewish life in different parts of the world. It has custody of some 46,500 bound volumes, and current issues of 82 different periodicals and 10 newspapers.

Who Reads These Books?

This is the query voiced by almost every visitor who is escorted past aisle after aisle of the Library's books in Oriental languages. "Are these books used extensively?" is the way one visitor put the question to Dr. Putnam some 20 years ago. "No," replied the Librarian, "they are not used extensively; they are used intensively." In this realm the frequency of a book's use is not as weighty a consideration as its availability when wanted. So long as our contacts with Asian civilizations were occasional and superficial, books in Western languages sufficed to answer the questions that arose in our minds. Now that these contacts are close, complex, and sometimes of great moment, access to the original sources becomes imperative—particularly for governmental agencies. Fortunately there now are a number of Americans—some of them born and reared in the East—who can read the books of these countries, and so can interpret to us directly the history and the poetry, the philosophy and the art, as well as current social and political trends. Museums, too, must refer to these books in order to trace the provenance of a painting, to interpret a recondite inscription, or to keep in touch with progress in archaeological discoveries. The embassies in Washington, and Oriental visitors sojourning in the capital, find it advantageous to obtain in one place not only the books of the Occident but of their own lands as well.

Activities of the Division

All five of the Sections constituting the Division of Orientalia have in common the

following activities: They select and recommend books to be acquired in Oriental languages, and in most cases they catalog them. They also have custody of such books, and serve them to readers. The Chiefs of the Sections and their assistants answer reference inquiries for members of Congress and Government agencies; translate for them items that are not excessively long; prepare bibliographies and other guides to research; advise readers on bibliographic matters; and answer correspondence relating to the literature, the thought, and the life of the Orient. The staff members also recommend for acquisition books on the Orient written in European languages. These, however, are shelved in the general collections and must be called for in the general reading rooms. By their writings and in other ways the specialists in the Sections make known to the public the resources of the collections, and interpret the civilizations with which they deal. They are, moreover, the Library's connecting links with visitors from abroad. They bring these visitors into contact with institutions and specialists in their fields—and above all learn from them about literary and social trends, institutions of learning, and significant movements of thought in other lands.

Segregating the Collections

The books in the custody of the Orientalia Division constitute distinct collections within the Library. They have their own catalogs and are served in separate reading rooms. This is the practice in all major libraries which have books from the Orient, particularly if the books are in the languages of China, Korea, or Japan. The same practice, of course, prevails in libraries which have highly specialized collections in the sciences and the arts. Oriental collections likewise are specialized in the sense that they represent cultures that developed over several millenniums apart

from our Western tradition, and therefore have whole ranges of literature that do not fit clearly or naturally into the classifications that the West has made. To be sure, the thought-patterns of the East and the West are slowly tending toward uniformity, but the fact remains that through ages of scholarly endeavor and a thousand years of printing, China, Japan, and Korea developed a prodigious literature, so different from ours in form, in character, and in outlook that the two cannot be merged, either physically or in subject matter, without considerable distortion. Bringing together forcibly and hastily what developed over many centuries separately would be pushing the one-world concept faster than it can be made to go.

The written literatures of some of these lands were transmitted, as we know, by means of ideographs or characters. Indeed, it does not appear likely that these records of the past, at least, can ever be transmitted intelligibly in any other way. In view of the fact that in these languages many quite different words have identical sounds—and consequently the same spellings—no alphabet yet devised can give the sense without ambiguity. Though the names of authors and titles of books can be noted alphabetically, the characters must often be put beside them to make them fully intelligible. If books in these languages were placed with all others on the general shelves, the likelihood of not finding them or misplacing them would be great unless the deck attendant could read the characters, which is improbable. The difficulty would be still greater were the attendant required to differentiate and pick out individual volumes in a series.

The segregation of such collections will be the rule so long as the Western reader's knowledge of the languages and his understanding of the history, social background, and mental outlook of the Far East is as imperfect as it now is. Not born to these

traditions, he must inevitably have from the librarian a kind of assistance which one fully at home in his own culture neither expects nor requires. Not only is he confronted with many different styles of literature which arose over a long period of time; he is, above all, handicapped by a scarcity of indexes, guides, and reference tools that the Western scholar takes for granted. Consequently many readers come to these collections not always knowing precisely what books to call for. They need the guidance of a trained assistant, preferably a cataloger who himself has handled the books and can point to the most useful titles either in the catalog or on the shelves. This relationship is as beneficial to the cataloger as it is to the reader. It tells him by experience which new books to catalog first, and gives him a salutary sense of significance in his labors.

Cooperative Projects

At various times the Division has been the center—for limited periods—of scholarly undertakings of a cooperative nature, particularly those which fill a worldwide need. Such projects are often supported by foundations or by one of the learned societies, and have as their object the preparation of much-needed guides or reference tools concerning the Orient in the English language. When one considers how many and varied are the helps that have long been available for students of the biography, history, literature, art, and folklore of Greece and Rome, one cannot but marvel how few are the helps for understanding the Orient. This is a pity when one reflects that there are in the United States many capable Chinese who could help us prepare them. Of the great names of China, Japan, and India, which should be as familiar to us as Plato, Tacitus, St. Augustine, Dante, Rembrandt, or Shakespeare, we of the West know almost nothing. As for the great classics of the East,

though many of them are readily available in English translation, they are seldom mentioned in lists of the world's great books.

A very useful project already carried out—one which might well be imitated in other fields—was the preparation in 1934–42 of a biographical dictionary of noted Chinese in all walks of life who lived in the past three hundred years. Realizing that students of Chinese civilization all over the world were each laboriously looking up the same basic information which should be easily accessible to all, the American Council of Learned Societies, with the help of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, brought together in the Library of Congress a small staff of Chinese, Japanese, and Americans who worked cooperatively to meet the need. Using for their purpose the Library's rich Chinese and Japanese collections, they produced a large work in two volumes entitled *Eminent Chinese of the Ch'ing Period*, which was published by the Library in 1942–43. More than 50 scholars in all parts of the world assisted in the task. The book gives detailed biographical sketches of more than 800 persons, and useful information concerning 4,000 others during various centuries of Chinese history. Now in its fourth printing, it has become an indispensable reference tool in modern Chinese history and bibliography. Nonetheless, it is only a beginning. There is an urgent need for similar works treating other dynasties, first of all perhaps the Ming, which began in 1368 and ended in 1644.

A cooperative project of still another sort was inaugurated by the Library in July 1949. Its purpose is to reproduce handwritten cards in Chinese and Japanese lan-

guages for distribution to libraries wishing to catalog their Oriental collections. Recently Korean cards have been added. The Library not only contributes its own cards for this purpose, but acts as a central point for the reproduction and distribution of other cards submitted by cooperating institutions. Thus a union catalog of Far Eastern books currently received in the United States is gradually being built up. The labor thus saved by the various libraries' not having each to write out its own cards laboriously by hand is, of course, considerable. At present eight institutions other than the Library of Congress are contributing copy. These are: Columbia University, Harvard University, the University of Chicago, the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Michigan, Stanford University, the University of Washington at Seattle, and Yale University.

Though it is economical and convenient for the Oriental collections in this country to provide catalog cards for themselves in this cooperative way, the time may come when normal type-set cards will be made available to the West by the great national libraries of the East. They would then provide the same service for books in their languages that the Library of Congress has long provided for books in the European languages. Before 1939 the National Library of Peiping was printing excellent cards for books produced in China. One hopes that this service will in time be resumed. The National Diet Library in Tokyo is now printing cards for Japanese books on a large scale and may sometime be able to meet all the card requirements of American collections.

ARTHUR W. HUMMEL
Chief, Orientalia Division

Annual Reports on Acquisitions

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Orientalia

THESE annual reports of the several Sections of the Orientalia Division supplement the extended discussion of its history given in the preceding pages of the *Quarterly Journal* and describe a number of interesting accessions of the past year. The authors are as follows:

Japan: Edwin G. Beal, Chief, Japanese Section.

Korea: Key P. Yang and Edwin G. Beal.

South Asia: Horace I. Poleman, Chief, South Asia Section, and Cecil Hobbs, Reference Librarian for Southeast Asia.

Japan

Doubtless the most magnificent Japanese publication received during the past year is a set of the first five "volumes"—actually ten in all, since each "volume" consists of one volume of text and one volume of plates—of a study of the famous caves at Yün-kang, China. The complete title reads: *Yün-kang, the Buddhist Cave-Temples of the Fifth Century A. D. in North China; Detailed Report of the Archaeological Survey Carried out by the Mission of the Tōhōbunka Kenkyūsho, 1938-1945* (Kyoto, 1952-). The authors are MIZUNO Seiichi and NAGAIRO Toshio, both of whom are professors of the Jimbun Kagaku Kenkyūsho (Institute for Research in Humanistic Studies), Kyoto University. The work is being published by this institute, with the assistance of a subsidy from the Japanese Government. The text is in both Japanese and English.

Each cave is discussed first in general terms, followed by a detailed description of each of the magnificent plates (in the companion volume) pertaining to that cave.

Each of the main text volumes also contains a section devoted to rubbings of inscriptions and to line plans of the caves and their images. These caves are, of course, inaccessible now to citizens of the free world; and even if they were accessible, deterioration of the images and their surroundings is constantly going on. We have reason, therefore, to be most grateful for the foresight, skill, and diligence of these Japanese scholars, who have performed such an excellent service in securing this vast amount of carefully collected information and in publishing it for our use. We shall look forward to receiving the remaining volumes as they are published.

An elegant and interesting study is *The Handmade Papers of Japan*, by Thomas Keith Tindale and Harriett Ramsey Tindale (Tokyo and Rutland, Vt., 1952). This work, of which only 150 copies were issued, is an elaborate and detailed study of the materials and techniques employed by the Japanese in producing handmade paper—an important folkcraft which has received limited attention in the Western World.

Mr. Tindale first visited Japan in the postwar period as an adviser to the Japanese civil service. While inspecting the Oji Paper Mills of the Government Printing Agency he became interested in handmade papers, and in particular in the watermarks which sometimes appeared on them. The pursuit of this interest took him to villages in many parts of Japan and brought him into contact with most Japanese persons now practicing this craft.

The first volume contains detailed drawings of the plants whose fibers are used in

papermaking; a series of excellent photographs showing each stage of the process; and the reproduced text and translation of *Kamisuki taigai* (General Outline of Papermaking). This work is an illustrated scroll giving a detailed account of papermaking materials and methods, and dating from 1784; it is the oldest known Japanese document containing illustrations of the process. The scroll had been forgotten, and was not known even to scholars until its discovery in 1940.

The second volume, entitled *The Seki Collection*, consists of specimens of various types of Japanese paper—the earliest is dated A. D. 740—with detailed explanations of the uses to which they were put, the names by which they were known, and various technical terms relating to their manufacture. These specimens were collected over many years by Mr. Yoshikuni SEKI, one of the best known and most highly regarded collectors of Japan.

The third volume, entitled *The Contemporary Collection*, contains sheets of 139 contemporary handmade papers, each of which is identified by the place of its origin. Eighteen prefectures and the city of Kyoto are represented. The final volume, carrying the title *The Watermark Collection*, contains 20 specimens of watermarked papers. The Japanese have attained great skill in the craft of watermarking, which in earlier times was practiced not only for its artistic interest but also as a protection against counterfeiting in the printing of paper money. Some of the designs which are found in the present collection are a jar of the Yayoi type, a girl performing the folk dance *Okesa odori*, a *Nō* drama mask, and a representation of Kwannon, the Goddess of Mercy, based upon a figure in the Hōryūji temple near Nara.

An event of major importance for students of Japanese history is the publication of a new series of basic historical texts by

the Shiryō Hensanjo (Historiographical Institute) of Tokyo University. This institute, which in the past has published the very large collections entitled *Dai Nihon shiryō* (Japanese Historical Materials) and *Dai Nihon komonjo* (Old Japanese Documents), began in 1952 the publication of a new series, *Dai Nihon ko-kiroku* (Old Japanese Records). The new series will present carefully edited texts of important diaries written in various periods and of other old records as well.

The first item to appear in this series is entitled *Midō Kampaku-ki* (Diary of FUJIWARA Michinaga). Only the first of three volumes had been received by the Library when this report was written; this volume covers the years 998–1008. FUJIWARA Michinaga was appointed *Kampaku* in 995 and held the office until 1016. This title has been variously translated, but perhaps the rendition “Civil Dictator” is as good as any. For several centuries it was the chief ruling office of the Japanese Government. During most of this time it was held by members of the powerful FUJIWARA family, who actually governed the nation while paying more or less nominal deference to the Emperor, under whose authority they ruled. Michinaga was one of the leading members of the family, and his diary will present much of interest to students of the Heian period.

The second item to be published in this series is the first of two volumes containing the diary of ARAI Hakuseki, a famous Confucian scholar, statesman, and writer on economics during the Tokugawa period. The volume at hand covers the years 1693 to 1705.

Owing to the joint efforts of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education, and the Minister of Finance, the Japanese Government has designated in its annual budget, for each 5 years beginning in 1951, a sum to be used for the support of the Kaikoku Hyakunen Kinen Bunka Jigyō-

kai (The Centenary Cultural Council). This organization, which is termed a foundation (*zaidan hōjin*), has as its chief undertaking the publication of 20 volumes of historical studies. Fourteen of these will comprise a set of monographs dealing with various phases of the cultural history of the Meiji period (1868–1912), during which, after two and a half centuries of isolation, Japan made rapid advances in modernization. Some of the subjects to be treated are the legal system, education, fine arts, religion, and popular customs. Another 5-volume series, which will be compiled at the same time, will deal with the history of cultural relations and interchange between Japan and the United States. A separate volume of essays on Meiji cultural history, entitled *Meiji bunka-shi, ronsō*, brings the total of projected volumes to 20.

This volume—the first publication to be issued by the Council—appeared in November 1952. It contains 17 lengthy essays on various aspects of Meiji cultural history by as many Japanese scholars. It has no special organization; each contribution is an independent unit. Some of the essays are “Japanese Society as Observed by Westerners in the Meiji Period,” by Professor MAKI Kenji; “The Problem of the Christian Believers at Urakami as an Aspect of Franco-Japanese Relations,” by Professor FUJII Teibun; “The Historical Background of the Education Rescript,” by Professor TOKINOYA Masaru; and “Japanese Knowledge of the Taiping Rebellion,” by Professor ICHIKO Chūzō.

For some years scholars, both Japanese and Western, have been qualifying the assumption that during the Tokugawa period (1603–1868) Japan was entirely out of touch with the Western World and remained in ignorance of developments abroad. It is true that during these years the Japanese Government strictly limited contacts with the outside world; the degree

of seclusion was relatively great, but it was not complete.

Since the arrival of Commodore Perry set in motion a train of events which brought to Japan a much fuller knowledge of the Western World, it is fitting that the second publication of the Centenary Cultural Council should be devoted to the problem of what knowledge of the West was already available in Japan by the time Perry arrived, for this knowledge contributed in no small measure to the widening of Japanese contacts during the subsequent Meiji period. This publication has taken the form of a 498-page annotated bibliography of works dealing with the West which were published in Japan during the Tokugawa period. The compilation is entitled *Sakoku jidai Nihon-jin no kaigai chishiki—Sekai chiri, Seiyō-shi ni kansuru bunken kaidai* (Japanese Knowledge, during the Period of Seclusion, of the Lands beyond the Seas—An Annotated Bibliography of Materials pertaining to World Geography and Western History). It was published in May 1953. The section on world geography, a considerable portion of which is concerned with maps, is the work of Professor AYUSAWA Shintarō of Nihon University. The section on Western history is the work of Professor ŌKUBO Toshiaki of Meiji University. For their efforts to assemble materials from many sources, and to provide detailed annotation, the authors will receive the gratitude of all who carry on research in these matters.

This seems an appropriate place to mention another long-range project directed toward better understanding of the West—and in particular of the United States—by the people of Japan. Early in the postwar period the Amerika Gakkai (Society for the Study of America), under the distinguished leadership of Dr. TAKAGI Yasaka, Professor Emeritus and former Librarian of Tokyo University, undertook the compilation of a history of the United States which

would include translations into Japanese of the basic documents of American history. The resulting work, entitled *Genten Amerika shi* (History of America, Based on the Original Sources), is to fill five volumes; three of these have already appeared. Each is composed of two parts: a summary of the historical events of the period treated, and a considerably longer section devoted to the translation of basic documents. The first volume deals with the colonial period; the translations, each of which is preceded by a separate introduction, begin with the first charter of Virginia (1606). The second volume covers the years of the Revolution and the establishment of government under the Constitution; the translations begin with the Virginia Resolves on the Stamp Act (May 30, 1765), and end with the Farewell Address of President Washington (1796). The third volume deals with the first half of the nineteenth century. The entire work is the product of diligent and careful cooperation among a group of outstanding scholars. In his letter accompanying the third volume, Dr. TAKAGI modestly remarks that he sends it "as a small token of those serious endeavors carried on in Japan over the years for the cause of better international understanding."

During the past year several important geographical publications have been received. Prominent among them are new editions, for 1952 and 1953, of *Dai Nihon bunken chizu narabi ni chimei sōran* (Prefectural Atlas of Japan, with Comprehensive Lists of Place Names). These volumes, published by the Kokusai Chigaku Kyōkai, appear to be successors to the work published under the same title by the Kudan Shobō in 1938, and widely used in the United States for some years. The maps, however, have been entirely redrawn, and the lists of public institutions in the various areas are considerably more extensive than

in the prewar work. *Kana* readings are given with the place names.

Another prefectural atlas issued during 1953 is *Saishin Nihon bunken chizu*, published by the Nitchi Shuppan Kabushiki Kaisha. The information concerning place names and institutions in this work, however, is less extensive than that in the works mentioned above. But the same company has published a detailed atlas of Tokyo, entitled *Tōkyō-to kubun chizu-shū*. Separate maps are given for each ward (*ku*), showing the *chō*, *machi*, and *chōme* divisions, and even the individual numbers within these units. Lists appended at the end of the work give, for each ward, the names and locations of Government offices, schools, hospitals, banks, companies, and private organizations (*dantai*).

Korea

Owing to unsettled conditions in Korea during the past year, it was not possible to conduct a comprehensive and well-rounded program for the acquisition of Korean publications. The most important items received, therefore, came to the Library as gifts or as the products of exchange relationships. Some of the more important of these works are described below.

The Library has now received 12 volumes of the set entitled *Choson munhwa ch'ongsŏ* (Library of Korean Culture), published by the Ŭlyu Munhwa-sa in Seoul. The first of this projected series of 16 monographs appeared in April 1947; the latest received was published in November 1949. At present no definite information is available regarding the publication of the remaining four volumes.

The 12 that are now in the Library were presented by Mr. MIN Pyōng-do, who is president of the Ŭlyu Munhwa-sa, and is also the director of the Korean Publications Association (Tae Han Ch'ulp'an Munhwa Hyōhoe). Each of the monographs is written by a contemporary Korean scholar

of high standing. Some of the subjects treated in the volumes already published are: Korean folk traditions, with attention to influences from abroad; Korean cultural history (a collection of extended essays dealing with specific historical problems); Korean pagodas; the Koryŏ period (918-1392); social and religious traditions; phonology of the Korean language; Korean poetry; Korean music; early history of the Korean people; and the Korean family system.

Another valuable series is the *Sanŏp chosa* (Korean Industrial Research Series), compiled and published by the Research Department of the Bank of Korea. The entire series of 20 volumes was published during the period November 1952 through June 1953. The set in the Library was presented by Mrs. Evelyn B. McCune, who formerly was in charge of the Library's Korean work, and who is now in Korea with the United Nations Korea Reconstruction Agency. The monographs in this series (of which the Library lacks only volumes 3, 11, 17, and 18) cover most fields of Korean industry, including mining, forestry, fishing, agriculture, and power. The volumes are supplemented by valuable statistical tables.

When Professor Yu Ki-ch'ŏn, Dean of the Law College of Seoul National University, visited the Library in September 1953, he worked out an agreement with the Exchange and Gift Division for the exchange of the publications of the two institutions. One of the first fruits of this agreement was the receipt of 31 volumes on Korean law. Most of the authors represented are young Korean judges and professors of law. Some of the fields represented are constitutional law, criminal law, torts, administrative law, and international law. The interpretations are chiefly based upon bills and drafts of bills under study by the Korean Code Compilation Committee (Pŏp-chŏn P'yŏnch'an Wiwŏn-hoe) of the Re-

public of Korea. The authors have made an attempt to adapt the traditional legal terminology in use under the Yi dynasty (1392-1910) to the expression of modern democratic concepts.

The Library also has received a copy of the 1953 edition of the *Tae Han Yŏngam* (Korean Yearbook), published in Pusan by the Tae Han Yŏngam-sa in December 1952. This new edition is similar to that for the previous year, but material for the last year has been added, and the biographical sections have been much improved.

South Asia

Acquisitions in Western languages on the countries of Southern Asia for this year are listed in the second volume of *Southern Asia: Publications in Western Languages, a Quarterly Accessions List*. This also includes significant periodical articles.

This reports lists country by country vernacular periodicals and newspapers currently received. In addition to the title, the place of publication, the language, frequency of publication and the subject coverage (if determined) are noted.

PAKISTAN

Daily Newspapers

Imroze. Lahore and Karachi. Urdu. Independent.

Nawā-i-Pākistān. Lahore. Urdu. Pro-Government.

Nawā-i-Waqt. Lahore. Urdu. Pro-Muslim League and pro-Government.

Periodicals

Quindeel. Lahore. Urdu. Weekly. General.

INDIA

Daily Newspapers

Āj. Banaras. Hindi. Anti-Congress Party. Socialist.

Akālī Patrikā. Jullundur. Panjabi. Organ of the Akālī Dal Sikh group.

- Al-Kalām*. Bangalore. Urdu. Muslim interests.
- Ānanda Bazār Patrikā*. Calcutta. Bengali. Pro-Congress Party.
- Āndhrā Patrikā*. Madras. Telugu. Pro-Congress Party.
- Āndhra Prabhā*. Madras. Telugu. Pro-Congress Party.
- Bhārat*. Allahabad. Hindi. Pro-Congress Party.
- Bombay Samāchār*. Bombay. Gujarati. Pro-Congress Party.
- Deepika*. Kottayam. Malayalam-English. Pro-Catholic Church.
- Dinamani*. Madras. Tamil. Pro-Congress Party.
- Hindustān*. New Delhi. Hindi. Pro-Congress Party.
- Jām-e-Jamshed*. Bombay. Gujarati. Independent.
- Lōkamānya*. Bombay. Marathi. Pro-Congress Party and pro-U.S.S.R.
- Māthrubhūmī*. Calicut. Malayalam. Pro-Congress Party.
- Milāp*. New Delhi. Urdu. Punjab interests and Hindu revivalism.
- Musalmān*. Madras. Urdu. Pro-Muslim League.
- Navabhārat Times*. Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay. Anti-Congress Party.
- Pratāp*. New Delhi. Urdu. Independent.
- Qaumī Āwāz*. Lucknow. Urdu. Pro-Congress Party.
- Rozāna Hind*. Calcutta. Urdu. Pro-Congress Party.
- Samāja*. Cuttack. Oriya.
- Swadēsamitram*. Madras. Tamil. Pro-Congress Party.
- Vishvamiitra*. New Delhi. Hindi. Pro-Congress Party.
- Watan*. Delhi. Urdu. Independent.
- Periodicals*
- Amerikana Samdeśa*. Bombay. Gujarati. Weekly. Gujarati version of *American Reporter*. General.
- American Reporter*. Madras. Tamil. Weekly. General.
- American Reporter*. Madras. Telugu. Weekly. General.
- American Reporter*. Madras. Malayalam. Weekly. General.
- Amerikana Vārtāhara*. Bombay. Marathi. Weekly. General. Marathi version of *American Reporter*.
- Ānanda Vikatan*. Madras. Tamil. Weekly. Pro-Congress Party.
- Bālasakhā*. Allahabad. Hindi. Monthly. Children's Magazine.
- Basumati*. Calcutta. Bengali. Monthly. Literary and general.
- Bhāratavarsha*. Calcutta. Bengali. Monthly. Literary.
- Bihāra Gajāṭa*. Patna. Hindi. Weekly. Government gazette.
- Bijōlī*. Calcutta. Bengali. Monthly. General.
- Bulletin of the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library*. Madras. Tamil-Telugu-English. Biannual.
- Dakshina Bhāratī*. Afzalganj (Hyderabad, Deccan). Hindi. Monthly. General.
- Darbār*. Ajmer. Hindi. Weekly. Mostly local news.
- Deenabandhu*. Poona. Marathi. Weekly. Political. Independent.
- Dinamani Kādir*. Madras. Tamil. Weekly. Literary.
- Faujī Akhbār*. Delhi. Hindustani (Roman script). Weekly. Armed forces' paper.
- Faujī Akhbār*. Delhi. Panjabi. Weekly. Armed forces' paper.
- Grāma Swarāj*. Anand. Gujarati. Weekly. Rural development.
- Ilahābād Yunivarsitī Hindī Maigaṇ*. Allahabad. Hindi. Biannual. Allahabad University magazine. Literary and general.
- Ismailī*. Bombay. Gujarati. Weekly. Religion and philosophy. (Ismaili sect of Muslims).

Jagarana. Calcutta. Bengali. Weekly. Political. Extremist.
Jaya Hind. Hubli. Kannada. Weekly. Political. Pro-Congress Party.
Janayuga. New Delhi. Hindi. Weekly. Communist.
Jayanti. Dharwar. Kannada. Monthly.
Kaisar-e-Hind. Bombay. Gujarati. Weekly. Political. Pro-Congress Party.
Kalaimagal. Madras. Tamil. Monthly. General.
Kalki. Madras. Tamil. Weekly. Political. Pro-Congress Party.
Kanteerava. Bangalore. Kannada. Biweekly.
Kāśi Nāgarī Pracārīnī Sabhā-Vārshika Vivarana. Banaras. Hindi. Annual. Literary.
Kheti. New Delhi. Hindi. Monthly. Agriculture.
Lejisletiv Kaunsil Uttar Pradeś Kāryavānī. Allahabad. Hindi. Irregular. Proceedings of the U. P. Legislative Council.
Lōkarājya. Bombay. Hindi. Weekly. Issued by the Publicity Department of the Bombay Government.
Madhya Bhārat kī Ārthik Samikṣa. Indore. Hindi. Quarterly. Official economic and agricultural journal.
Madīnā. Bijnor. Urdu. Biweekly. Nationalist Muslim.
Mahārāshṭra Sāhitya Patrikā. Poona. Marathi. Quarterly. Literary.
Māthrubhūmī Illustrated Weekly. Kozhikkod. Malayalam. Weekly. General.
Nāgarī Pracārīnī Patrikā. Banaras. Hindi. Quarterly. Literary.
Prabasi. Calcutta. Bengali. Monthly. General.
Prajābānī. Jeypore (Orissa). Oriya. Weekly.

Sachitra Bhārat. Calcutta. Bengali. Weekly. Political. Extreme leftist.
Saṅgīta. Hathras. Hindi. Monthly. Music.
Saptāhika Bhārata. Allahabad. Hindi. Weekly. Political and general.
Sarasvatī. Allahabad. Hindi. Monthly. Literary.
Sarītā. New Delhi. Hindi. Monthly. General.
Sarva Janikam. Surat. Gujarati. Biannual. General and literary college magazine.
Soviyata Bhūmī. Delhi. Hindi. Fortnightly. Issued by Tass Agency—describes various aspects of Soviet life.
Swadesamitram. Madras. Tamil. Weekly. Political and general.
Tēj. Delhi. Urdu. Weekly. Political and general.
Uttar Pradeś Vidhāna Sabhā Kāryavāhī. Allahabad. Hindi. Irregular. Proceedings of U. P. Legislative Assembly.
Vaibhava. Bombay. Marathi. Monthly.
Vinōdan. Madras. Tamil. Monthly. General.
Vinōdīnī. Madras. Telugu. Monthly. General.
Yugavānī. Nagpur. Marathi. Monthly. Literary.
Yulchog Sosoī Sargyur Melong (Yulphyogs So-Soḥi Gsar-Hgyur Melon). Kalimpong. Tibetan. Weekly.

CEYLON

Daily Newspapers

Dinamina. Colombo. Sinhalese. Anti-Communist.
Thinakaran. Colombo. Tamil. Tamil edition of *Ceylon Daily News*.

Periodicals

Silumina. Colombo. Sinhalese.
Weekly. Political. Largest circulation in South Asia.

BURMA

Daily Newspapers

Hanthawaddy. Rangoon. Burmese.
General.
Myanma Alin. Rangoon. Burmese.
General.
Oway. Rangoon. Burmese. General.
Rangoon Mirror. Rangoon. Burmese. General.

Periodicals

[*Democracy*]. Rangoon. Burmese.
Monthly. General.
Ludu Pyinnya. Rangoon. Burmese.
Monthly. General.

THAILAND

Daily Newspapers

Nakorn Sarn. Bangkok. Thai. General.
Siam Nikorn. Bangkok. Thai. General.
Sujja. Bangkok. Thai. General.
Thai Mai. Bangkok. Thai. General.

Periodicals

[*Journal of the Medical Association*].
Bangkok. Thai. Monthly. Medicine.
Science. Bangkok. Thai. Monthly. Science.
The Siam Times Weekly. Bangkok. Thai. Weekly. General.
The Vanasarn. Bangkok. Thai. Monthly. Forestry.

INDOCHINA

Daily Newspapers

Cai Tgo. Hanoi. Vietnamese. General.
Giang-Son. Hanoi. Vietnamese. General.

Phuc Hung. Saigon. Vietnamese. General.

Saigon Moi. Saigon. Vietnamese. General.

MALAYA

Newspapers

Majlis. Kuala Lumpur. Jawi Malay. Daily. General.
Panduan Raayat. Kuala Lumpur. Jawi Malay. Weekly. Information on Government activities.
Utusan Melayu. Singapore. Jawi Malay. Daily. General.

INDONESIA

Daily Newspapers

Abadi. Djakarta. Indonesian. General.
Indonesia Raja. Djakarta. Indonesian. General.
Keng Po. Djakarta. Indonesian. General.
Merdeka. Djakarta. Indonesian. General.
Mimbar Indonesia. Djakarta. Indonesian. General.
Pedoman. Djakarta. Indonesian. General.
Suara Rakjat. Palembang. Indonesian. General.
Waspada. Medan. Indonesian. General.

Periodicals

Berita Bulanan dari Kantor Bibliografi Nasional. Bandung. Indonesian. Monthly. Bibliography.
Gadjah-Mada. Jogjakarta. Indonesian. Monthly. General.
Madjalah Merdeka. Djakarta. Indonesian. Weekly. General news.
Madjallah Perdagangan Buku di Indonesia. Bandung. Indonesian. Monthly. Bibliography.
Mimbar Agama. Djakarta. Indonesian. Monthly. Religion.

Mimbar Indonesia. Djakarta. Indonesian. Monthly. Politics.
Mutiara. Djakarta. Indonesian. Fortnightly. General.
Pewartar P. P. K. Djakarta. Indonesian. Monthly. General.
Tindjauan Masaalah Perburuhan. Jogjakarta. Indonesian. Monthly. Political.

Warta Ekonomi untuk Indonesia. Djakarta. Indonesian. Weekly. Economics.

PHILIPPINES

Daily Newspapers

Bagong Buhay. Manila. Tagalog. Daily. General.

Slavica and Hungarica

THESE reports have been prepared by three members of the Reference Department of the Library. Mr. James J. Vulfson, Evaluation and Selection Officer in the Air Information Division, has written the first section, covering Russian accessions exclusively; and Dr. Paul L. Horecky, U.S.S.R. and East European Research Analyst of the Slavic and East European Division, reports on material received from, or pertaining to, other Slavic countries — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Dr. Bela T. Kardos, Hungarian Specialist in the Slavic and East European Division, is the author of the third section, on Hungarian materials.

Soviet Union

Very few of the bibliographic surveys of current literature prepared in the Soviet Union are available to the Western World. In the absence of such surveys, it is impossible to make an informed estimate of the percentage of the total production of Soviet printing that was received in the Library of Congress during the year.

When this report was compiled, only a small group of material printed in 1953 was at hand to illustrate the current trends of Soviet publishing. The bulk of Soviet literature continues to fall into the same over-all categories. Propaganda continues to dominate in pamphlet and book, and textbook literature still bulks largest among scholarly and scientific publications.

Inasmuch as the *Monthly List of Russian Accessions* includes English translations of all Russian titles and lists the contents of periodicals, we shall endeavor to

cite only the more typical items that in their ensemble make up a cross section of Soviet publications received during the year. Medicine, law, music, and agriculture are not within the scope of this paper, since they are more fully treated in reports by other divisions of the Library or by other Government agencies. Readers are referred to the *Current Digest of the Soviet Press*, published by the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, for extracts and translations of the more important articles and reviews in Russian newspapers.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES

Publications in these fields, on all levels, tend to be highly propagandistic, glorifying Soviet economic and political institutions and attacking those of the Western World. Many accessions treat of economic developments and planning in Soviet Russia and the satellites. A. Vikent'ev's *Ocherki razvitiia ekonomiki v chetvertoi piatiletke*, 1952, describes in glowing terms the results of the fourth Five Year Plan. *Plany razvitiia narodnogo khoziaistva stran narodnoi demokratii, sbornik materialov*, 1952, contains official and other materials on the various Five Year Plans in the "People's Democracies." N. T. Vargin has edited a collection of articles, translated from the Mongolian, entitled *Planirovanie narodnogo khoziaistva Mongolii*, 1951, on the economic development of the Mongolian Republic as expressed in its Five Year Plan (1948-52).

V. V. Anisimov, in *Organizatsiia i metody statistiki zhilishchno-kommunal'*

nogo khoziaistva, 1951, describes the statistical methods that have been developed by Soviet economists for studying and analyzing communal housing systems. The organization and planning of the postal service is described in A. A. Vishnevskii's textbook, *Organizatsiia i planirovanie pochtovoi sviazi*, 1952.

Many of the recent publications are devoted to finances and financing. V. M. Buzyrev is the editor of *Finansirovanie i kreditovanie kapital'nykh vlozhenii*, 1952, a practical textbook on the financing and crediting of capital investments. A. K. Suchkov's textbook, *Gosudarstvennye dokhody SSSR*, 1952, written for students of finance and credit, considers State sources of income. The accounting system used in administering local budgets is treated in V. A. Goloshchapov's *Uchet ispolneniia mestnykh biudzhetrov v finansovykh organakh*, 1952. V. V. Ikonnikov has written a manual on currency circulation for university students specializing in finance, entitled *Denezhnoe obrashchenie i kredit SSSR*, 1952. L. I. Skvortsov points out the role of credit in industry in *Rol' kredita v industrializatsii SSSR*, 1951. War financing is treated in the form of anti-Western propaganda in A. M. Alekseev's *Voennye finansy kapitalisticheskikh gosudarstv*, 1952. S. N. Bakulin attempts to show the "unsound" situation of foreign trade in capitalistic countries in *Statistika vneshnei torgovli kapitalisticheskikh stran*, 1952. He accuses Western economists and statisticians of falsifying figures on exports and imports. A. N. Kochetkov describes Anglo-American rivalry in Western European markets in *Anglo-amerikanskoe sopernichestvo na rynkakh Zapadnoi Evropy*, 1952.

One of the newer propaganda pamphlets on the increasingly higher standard of living of the Soviet people is P. Mstislavskii's *Neuklonnyi pod'em blagosostoianiiia sovetskogo naroda*, 1952. The re-

curring theme in numerous recent publications is the "wretched" condition of the "downtrodden" working classes in capitalistic countries. Representative of these are: V. Chermenskii's *Obnishchanie trudiashchikhsia v stranakh kapitala* (Impoverishment of Workers in Capitalistic Countries), 1953; V. V. Liubimova's *Ekonomika Frantsii i polozhenie trudiashchikhsia mass posle vtoroi mirovoi voiny* (French Economy and the Position of the Working Masses after World War II), 1952; S. M. Ivanov's *Polozhenie i bor'ba rabocheho klassa kapitalisticheskikh stran Evropy posle vtoroi mirovoi voiny* (The Position and Struggle of the Working Class in Capitalistic Countries of Europe after World War II), 1952; and A. E. Pasherstnik's *Prinuditel'nyi trud i rabstvo v stranakh kapitala* (Forced Labor and Slavery in Capitalistic Countries), 1952.

B. P. Kravtsov describes the Soviet electoral system in a pamphlet entitled *Sovetskaiia izbiratel'naia sistema*, 1952. Perhaps one of the last of Lavrentii P. Beria's speeches to be reprinted is *K voprosu af istorii bol'shevistskikh organizatsii v Zakavkaz'e* (Problems of Bolshevik Organizations in Transcaucasia), 1952. This speech is a report delivered to a Party conference in Tbilisi in 1939.

HISTORY

Current acquisitions in the field of history, most of them 1952 imprints, reflect an increased interest in historical materials in Soviet Russia. Many of the new works deal with particular periods of Russian history. K. V. Bazilevich in his *Vneshniaia politika russkogo tsentralizovannogo gosudarstva; vtoraiia polovina XV veka*, published by Moscow University, 1952, considers the external policy of the Russian centralized State in the second half of the fifteenth century. In a series of essays, most of which are published for the first time, entitled *Ocherki po istorii remesla*,

torgovli i gorodov russkogo tsentralizovannogo gosudarstva XVI—nachala XVII veka, issued by the Academy of Sciences as the first volume of *Nauchnye trudy*, 1952, S. V. Bakhrushin describes the trade, commerce, and cities of the Russian centralized State from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the beginning of the seventeenth. The first volume of the widely publicized work, *Istoriia Moskvy* (History of Moscow), issued by the Academy of Sciences in 1952 under the editorship of the late S. V. Bakhrushin, A. N. Novol'skii, A. A. Zimov, and N. V. Ustiugov, has finally appeared. The first part of the book covers the history of Moscow from its founding in the twelfth century down to the seventeenth; the second covers the seventeenth century. It deals with the political philosophy of the centralized State and Moscow's role in strengthening it, as well as the economic history of Moscow in the seventeenth century.

One of the more recent contributions to Russian agricultural history is *Materialy po istorii zemledeliia SSSR, Sbornik I*, 1952, published by the Academy of Sciences under the editorship of the late B. D. Grekov. The book is a collection of 14 articles. Five deal with agriculture as the historical basic economy of Russia, and the others consider Russia's agricultural history in general.

The history of the peasant movement in Russia from 1825 to 1861 is treated in a group of essays by I. A. I. Linkov entitled *Ocherki istorii krest'ianskogo dvizheniia v Rossii v 1825–1861 g.*, 1952. The first part of the book covers the period from the Decembrist Uprising in 1825 to the beginning of the Crimean War in 1853, and the second part carries forward to the liberation of the serfs in 1861.

E. V. Spiridonova's *Ekonomicheskaiia politika i ekonomicheskie vzgliady Petra I*, 1952, is a new approach to the economic policies and views of Peter the Great. The

author attacks the works of the pre-revolutionary historians Alexander Brückner, P. Miliukov, and others, who presented Peter's ideas on economics as adaptations of Western economic theories. Spiridonova emphasizes the originality and maturity of the Russian economic thought of that time.

Istoriia Estonskoi SSR, Tallinn, 1952, edited by G. I. Naan and published by the Estonian Academy of Sciences, has been acclaimed by Soviet reviewers as the first history of Estonia to be written "in the light of Marxist-Leninist ideology."

The historical development of Bolshevik agrarian views is described by A. N. Lopatkin in *Iz istorii razrabotki agrarnoi programmy bol'shevistskoi partii*, 1952. The author starts with the first expression of Marxist views on agrarian problems in 1880 and continues to the beginning of the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. The book is based primarily on the writings of Lenin and Stalin.

An important contribution to the history of medieval Europe is the first volume of *Istoriia srednikh vekov*, published in 1952 by the Academy of Sciences under the editorship of E. A. Kosminskii and S. D. Skazkin. As in all recent Soviet historical works, the approach is Marxist, with emphasis on the peasant and city laboring classes in the feudal period. The patriotic heroism of these classes is shown not only in their struggle against the feudal lords, but in their defense against external enemies. In the new edition the role of Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages is emphasized far more than in the previous ones of 1938 and 1941, and the medieval history of Russia is now presented as an integral part of European history. The work is designed as reading material for advanced university students of history. M. M. Smirin in a series of essays entitled *Ocherki istorii politicheskoi bor'by v Germanii pered Reformatsiei*, 1952, describes

the troubled period in Germany before the Reformation.

Novaia istoriia stran zarubezhnogo Vostoka, 1952, published by Moscow University under the editorship of I. M. Reisner and B. K. Rubtsov, is a modern history of the Asiatic countries from Turkey to Korea (exclusive of Soviet territory), written for university students specializing in Eastern history as well as for propaganda workers.

Following the line of anti-American propaganda, A. S. Dobrov attempts to show in *Dal'nevostochnaia politika SShA v period Russko-Iaponskoi Voiny* (The Far Eastern Policy of the United States During the Russo-Japanese War), 1952, that President Theodore Roosevelt was anti-Russian in his policies and favored Japan.

LINGUISTICS AND LITERATURE

The intensive study of linguistics and philology in Soviet Russia is reflected in numerous acquisitions dealing with the languages of the U. S. S. R. and other countries. In *Vvedenie v iazykoznanie*, Part I, 1952, a university textbook on general linguistics, A. S. Chikobava treats of the social nature of languages, their origin, development, and classification, phonetics, and the position of linguistics in the system of sciences. The Academy of Sciences has published the first volume of a major reference work on Russian grammar entitled *Grammatika russkogo iazyka*, 1952, which covers phonetics and morphology. Moscow University has issued a collection of 10 articles on morphology, *Sovremennyi russkii iazyk. Morfologiia*, 1952, written by members of the faculty for university students of the Russian language. With the addition of another volume on the theory, vocabulary, and phonetics of modern Russian and a volume on its syntax, the work will be completed. L. A. Bulakhovskii's *Kurs russkogo literaturnogo iazyka* (Course of Russian Literary Language), fourth edition, Kiev,

1952, analyzes the historical development of Russian grammar. The history of Old Russian is traced in L. P. Iakubinskii's *Istoriia drevnerusskogo iazyka*, 1953, edited by the leading Soviet linguist, V. V. Vinogradov, who also wrote the introduction. In *Vozniknovenie russkoi literatury*, published by the Academy of Sciences in 1952, D. S. Likhachev discusses the origins of Russian literature. *Materialy i issledovaniia po istorii russkogo literaturnogo iazyka*, Vol. 3, 1953, issued by the Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences, represents a collection of eight articles in which various authors analyze the literary language of Pushkin, Lermontov, and Gogol'.

The Academy of Sciences also issued V. I. Lytkin's *Drevnepermiskii iazyk*, 1952, a serious study of Old Permian, the Finno-Ugric language from which the Komi and Votyak languages are derived; V. S. Rastorgueva's *Ocherki po tadzhikskoi dialektologii*, 1952, a treatise on Tadzhik dialects; and M. I. Steblin-Kamenskii's *Istoriia skandinavskikh iazykov*, 1953, a study of the history of the Scandinavian languages.

Many works on Gogol' have appeared to mark the centenary of his death. In the booklet *N. V. Gogol'*, 1952, V. Zhdanov writes of Gogol's life and works in the form of an essay. The attitude toward him of his contemporaries—Belinskii, Chernyshevskii, and Dobroliubov, who are now known as "revolutionary democrats"—is discussed in S. Mashinskii's *Gogol' i revoliutsionnye demokraty*, 1953. In *Belinskii i Gogol'*, 1952, E. Serebrovskaja confines the scope of her work to the literary relationship of Belinskii and Gogol'. Further insight into this period of Russian literature is given by V. E. Illeritskii's *Istoricheskie vzgliady V. G. Belinskogo*, 1952, which considers Belinskii's views and opinions on history.

Voprosy sovetskoi literatury, Vol. I, 1952, represents a collection of scholarly

articles by members of the Academy of Sciences, in which the development of Soviet literature in the early 1920's is analyzed through the works of Gorki, Maikovskii, Fadeev, and Leonov.

N. I. Matsuev has compiled a bibliography for teachers, librarians, and students of all belles-lettres published in the Soviet Union in the Russian language from 1938 to 1948. It is entitled *Sovetskaia khudozhestvennaia literatura i kritika 1938-1948*, 1952, and contains references to articles and reviews about the titles given.

The kolkhoz, Civil War, and anti-Western types of novel are still much in evidence in current Soviet literature. Grigorii A. Medynskii's *Mar'ia*, 1953, a 1951 Third Stalin Prize winner, is a good example of a kolkhoz novel. British intervention during the Civil War is depicted in Nikolai N. Nikitin's *Severnaia avrora* (Northern Aurora), 1952, a 1950 Second Stalin Prize winner. Il'ia Ehrenburg's *Deviati val* (Ninth Billow), 1953, and V. Pomerantsev's *Doch' bukinista* (The Bookseller's Daughter), 1951, are two of the more representative anti-Western novels.

Russian publications outside Soviet Russia that are worthy of mention are Mark Slonim's *Tri liubvi Dostoevskogo* (Three Loves of Dostoevskii), New York, 1953, and General A. I. Deninkin's *Put' russkogo ofitsera*, New York, 1953, an account of his life from childhood to World War I. "Posev," the Russian émigré publishing house in Frankfurt, has recently published a fascinating account of Soviet occupation entitled *Berlinskii krem'*, 1953, by Grigorii Klimov, a former Soviet officer, who vividly describes the organization of Soviet military and civil authorities as well as their morals.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Recent monographic works on geography are primarily concerned with its physical aspects. One of the newer textbooks is

N. S. Podobedov's *Fizicheskaia geografia. Geomorfologïa*, 1952, written for university students specializing in topography. *Izmenenie klimata v sviazi s planom preobrazovaniia prirody zasushlivykh raionov SSSR*, 1952, by Kh. P. Pogolian, M. I. Budyko, O. A. Drozdov, M. I. L'vovich, and others, discusses changes in climates of areas which have been ameliorated and afforested under the "transformation of nature plan." L. S. Berg's major work has been completed with the publication of *Geograficheskie zony Sovetskogo soiuza*, Vol. II, 1952, in which the U. S. S. R. is treated in terms of physical and geophysical geography. In *Ust'ia rek* (River Estuaries), 1952, I. V. Samoilov deals with the process of estuary formation, river estuaries in the U. S. S. R., and river estuaries in foreign countries; and in his introduction he analyzes the history of geomorphological formation of river estuaries.

The history of geographical exploration is represented by V. N. Skalon's *Russkie zemleprokhodtsy—issledovateli Sibiri XVII veka*, 1951, which pays tribute to seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Russian explorers of Siberia and attacks works by geographers that credit foreigners with explorations in Siberia. G. A. Sarychev's treatise, first published in 1802 and 1811, and now issued under the title *Puteshestvie po severo-vostochnoi chasti Sibiri, Ledovтому moriu, i Vostochnomu okeanu*, 1952, contains his papers on the 8-year expedition, organized by the Russian Government in 1785, to Northeast Siberia, the Chukotsk Peninsula, Alaska, and Russian possessions in the Pacific.

M. S. Dunin's *Po Afganistanu, Pakistanu, Indii*, 1952, is based on the author's recent travels through Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India.

The scaling of the highest summit in the Pamir Range is described in E. Beletskii's *Pik Stalina*, 1951.

A. G. Shiger's *Administrativno-territor-*

ial'noe delenie zarubezhnykh stran, Part I, 1952, is a handbook of administrative and political divisions of countries in Europe and North and South America.

N. N. Pal'gov's *Kazakhstan*, 1953, a physical description of the Kazakh S. S. R., is one of the few publications on local Soviet geography received by the Library.

In the field of economic geography the fourteenth edition of I. A. Vitver's *Ekonomicheskaya geografiya zarubezhnykh stran* (Economic Geography of Foreign Countries), 1952, a Stalin Prize winner in 1950, has appeared. N. I. Glagolevskii's pamphlet listing materials on "People's Democracies," entitled *Evropeiskie strany narodnoi demokratii na puti k sotsializmu*, 1951, published by the Lenin Public Library, received such a scathing review for omitting reference materials on the role of the U. S. S. R. in developing the satellites and on speeches of Soviet leaders made in their behalf that future publication of such pamphlets has been abandoned. In *Russkie ekonomicheskie karty i atlasy*, 1953, A. I. Preobrazhenskii describes the basic cartographic principles and methods used in making economic maps and atlases in Russia from the seventeenth century to the present. The book also contains a list of the more interesting economic and ethnographic hand-drawn Russian maps before 1850 and a list of the more important economic maps published in Russia from 1839 to 1942.

The theory and methods of geological mapping are represented by V. A. Aprodov's *Geologicheskoe kartirovanie* (Geological Mapping), 1952, and A. Spiridonov's *Geomorfologicheskoe kartografirovanie* (Geomorphological Mapping), 1952.

In the field of geology, A. E. Fersman's *Izbrannye trudy* (Selected Works), Vol. I, 1952, contains a series of articles on mineralogy. Other volumes to be published will include materials on geochemistry and regional geological explorations. A book

of interest to geologists, soil scientists, and construction engineers is E. M. Sergeev's *Obshchee gruntovedenie* (Soil Science), published by Moscow University in 1952. The distribution of magmatic rocks in the U. S. S. R. and problems of petrology are treated in S. P. Solov'ev's *Raspredelenie magmaticheskikh gornykh porod v SSSR i nekotorye voprosy petrologii*, 1952.

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS

Literature on physics is represented by textbooks and a few original works. The Library has received the first two volumes of a 3-volume work, *Kurs obshchei fiziki* (General Physics Course), fourth edition, 1952, by S. E. Frish and A. V. Timorev. The first deals with physical elements in mechanics, molecular physics, and vibration and waves, and the second describes electric and electromagnetic phenomena. The third, which has not yet been acquired, covers optic and atomic physics.

The stability of motion is considered in G. N. Duboshin's *Osnovy teorii ustoychivosti dvizheniya* (Principles of the Stability of Motion), 1952, and in I. G. Malkin's *Teoriya ustoychivosti dvizheniya* (Theory of the Stability of Motion), 1952. I. A. Charnyi deals with the practical problems of hydrodynamics and gas dynamics in a collection of articles entitled *Neustanovivsheesya dvizhenie real'noi zhidkosti v trubakh* (Unstable Motion of Real Liquid in Tubes), 1952, which originally appeared in technical periodicals.

Works on nuclear physics include the second volume of I. P. Selinov's *Atomnye iadra i iadernye prevrashcheniya* (Atomic Nuclei and Nuclear Mutations), 1951, which contains tables on characteristics of atomic nuclei and atomic reactions and a chronological bibliography of materials on experimental work from 1896 to 1949; and *Spektroskopiya atomnykh iader* (Spectroscopy of Atomic Nuclei), 1952, by L. V. Groshev and I. S. Shapiro.

Representative accessions on electronics are: V. I. Rakov's *Elektronnye rentgenovskie trubki* (Electronic Roentgen Tubes), 1952; I. S. Stekol'nikov's *Elektronnaia ostsillografiia kratkovremennykh protsessov* (Electronic Oscillography of Short Duration), 1952, and V. A. Krasil'nikov's *Zvukovye volny v vozdukh* (Sound Waves in the Air), 1951.

The theory of luminescence in crystals is treated in E. I. Adirovich's *Nekotorye voprosy teorii luminesentsii kristallov*, 1951. Recent studies on magnetism are considered in S. V. Vonsovskii's *Sovremennoe uchenie o magnetizme*, 1952, which also contains an extensive bibliography. *Kvantovaya teoriia polia* (The Quantum Field Theory), 1952, is divided into two parts; A. P. Sokolov deals with quantum electrodynamics in the first, and D. D. Ivanenko gives an introduction to the theory of elementary particles in the second.

According to Soviet reviewers, K. T. Logvinov's *Dinamicheskaya meteorologiya* (Dynamic Meteorology), 1952, is a contribution to the theoretical and practical training of meteorologists and weather forecasters. The practical application of astronomy to aviation is treated in N. IA. Kondrat'ev's *Astronomiya v aviatsii* (Astronomy in Aviation), 1952, written for flight navigators and aviation students.

Except for textbooks the Library has received relatively few works on chemistry. In industrial chemistry several volumes of instruction are worthy of mention. A. G. Raikshtau's *Khimicheskie laboratorii po issledovaniyu uglei*, 1952, describes standards, methods, and laboratory equipment used in coal research. In *Nauchnye osnovy khimicheskogo proizvodstva* (Scientific Principles of Chemical Production), 1952, D. A. Epshtein familiarizes teachers with modern technological processes of organic and inorganic substances. I. P. Losev and G. S. Petrov cover the chemistry of synthetic resins in *Khimiia iskusstven-*

nykh smol, 1951, a textbook for university students and a reference work for engineers.

Of interest to students and engineers specializing in fields of chemistry relating to high-pressure processes are B. A. Korn-dorf's *Tekhnika vysokikh davlenii v khimii* (Technology of High Pressure Processes in Chemistry), 1952, and I. R. Krichevskii's *Fazovye ravnovesiia v rastvorakh pri vysokikh davleniiakh* (Phase Equilibria in Solutions at High Pressures), 1952. A. I. Brodskii presents an introduction to isotope chemistry in *Khimiia izotopov*, 1952.

Recent accessions in biology include T. D. Lysenko's *Stadiinnoe razvitie rastenii* (Stage Development of Plants), 1952, and I. A. Titov's *Vzaimodeistvie rastitel'nykh so-obshchestv* (Interaction of the Plant Community and Environment), 1952.

In the field of mathematics accessions have been varied. N. N. Luzin's doctoral dissertation of 1915 has been expanded by his students and now appears under the original title, *Integral i trigonometricheskii riad* (Integral and Trigonometric Series), 1952. *Metody priblizhennogo resheniia uravnenii v chastnykh proizvodnykh* (Approximate Methods of Solving Partial Derivatives), written in 1936 by the noted Soviet mathematicians L. V. Kantorovich and V. I. Krylov, has been considerably revised and now appears as *Priblizhennye metody vysshego analiza* (Approximate Methods of Calculus), 1952. The works of the brilliant mathematician P. S. Uryson, who died at the age of 26, have been collected in two volumes as *Trudy po topologii i drugim oblastiam matematiki* (Works on Topology and Other Fields of Mathematics), 1952, with comments and preface by P. S. Aleksandrov. A recent textbook for university students of mathematics and physics is *Uravneniia matematicheskoi fiziki* (Equations of Mathematical Physics), 1952, by A. N. Tikhonov and A. A. Samarskii.

TECHNOLOGY

In the field of technology accessions are numerous and varied; in them one sees emphasis on increased production through improved technological methods and greater knowledge of scientific processes. Many of the materials consist of textbooks, manuals, or pamphlets for the use of workers and reference books for engineers and technicians.

Much attention has been given to various aspects of metallurgy in recent Soviet publications. N. I. Krasavtsev's textbook, *Metallurgiiia chuguna* (Metallurgy of Cast Iron), 1952, deals with blast-furnace smelting. *Struktura chuguna* (Structure of Cast Iron), 1952, by K. P. Bunin, G. I. Ivantsov, and I. A. N. Malinovichka, is written primarily for metallographic engineers and foundry personnel. G. A. Kuznetsov's *Plavka i lit'e splavov tsvetnykh metallov*, 1952, describes the smelting and founding of nonferrous alloys. In the third edition of *Otrazhatel'naia plavka; teoriia i praktika* (Reverberatory Smelting; Theory and Practice), 1952, V. E. Smirnov includes new data on the thermotechnical aspects of reverberatory smelting, preparation of furnace charges, and control of production. B. A. Avdeev's *Tekhnika opredeleniia mekhanicheskikh svoistv metallov* (Techniques of Determining Metal Strength), 1952, considers the methods and equipment used in testing metals.

Works on the planning and organization of industrial plants are represented by R. M. Gurvich's *Zavody stroitel'noi keramiki* (Ceramic Construction Material Plants), 1951, and E. N. Bartenev's *Osnovy proektirovaniia spirtovykh zavodov* (Basic Principles of Distillery Planning), Part I, 1952.

The late E. A. Chudakov glorifies Soviet contributions to automobile construction and design in *Sovetskii avtomobil'*, issued by the Academy of Sciences in 1952. The dismantling and assembly of the "Stalinets-

80" tractor are described in great detail in the third edition of *Razborka i sborka "Stalinets-80"*, 1952, by A. A. Lazarev, M. F. Balzki, and others. One of the few accessions on heat engines is the second edition of N. V. Inozemtsev's *Kurs teplovykh dvigatelei*, 1952, a textbook for technical schools.

Hydroelectric plants are considered in L. S. Shmugliakov's *Osevyie turbiny dlia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh gidroelektrostantsii* (Axial Flow Turbines for Rural Hydroelectric Plants), Kiev, 1952, and E. R. Sivakov's *Nasosno-akkumuliruiushchie gidroelektrostantsii i ikh primeneniie v energosisteme* (Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Plants and Their Use in Electric Power Systems), 1952. Electric equipment of power plants and substations is treated in the second edition of *Elektrooborudovanie elektricheskikh stantsii i podstantsii*, 1952, by L. N. Baptidanov and V. I. Tarasov.

Works on hydrotechnical structures include: V. P. Repkin's manual, *Remont gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii GES* (Repair of Hydrotechnical Structures of Hydroelectric Plants), 1952; N. I. Anisimov's *Osnovaniia i fundamenti gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii* (Bases and Foundations of Hydrotechnical Structures), 1952, and L. D. Belyi's *Geologiiia i stroitel'stvo gidrostantsii* (Geology and Hydroelectric Plant Construction), 1952.

Two works on aircraft construction recently received by the Library are: V. I. Polikovskii's *Samoletnye silovye ustanovki* (Aircraft Power Plants), 1952, and N. T. Koroban's *Aviatsionnye akkumuliatory* (Aviation Storage Batteries), 1945.

Oil technology has been treated in many practical publications. One of the newer textbooks is I. L. Gurevich's *Tekhnologiiia nefti* (Oil Technology), 1952, which also considers the primary distillation of oils. I. P. Lukashevich and E. V. Smidovich have written a laboratory manual entitled *Praktikum po tekhnologii nefti*, 1952.

Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo dlia morskikh brigad po dobyche nefi, 1952, by A. D. Amirov and V. S. Kozlov, is a practical manual for maritime work teams in tidal-land oil production. New specification standards for oil products can be found in the fourteenth edition of *Tekhnicheskie normy na nefteprodukty*, 1952, published by VNIITNEFT (All-Union Scientific Research Institute on Transport, Storage, and Use of Oil Products).

Treatises on radio waves and technology are represented by very few titles. M. P. Dolukhanov deals with radio wave propagation in *Rasprostranenie radiovoln*, 1952. I. A. L. Al'pert has compiled a comprehensive bibliography of Russian and foreign articles and books on radio wave propagation entitled *Rasprostranenie radiovoln; spetsializirovannyi bibliograficheskii spravochnik*, 1949. Frequency modulation broadcasting equipment is described in *Tekhnika chastotnoi moduliatsii v radioveshchanii*, 1952, by S. V. Novakovskii and G. P. Samoilov. N. I. Belorussov' and I. I. Grodnev consider radio frequency cables in *Radiochastotnye kabeli*, 1952. *Tekhnologii radioapparatury*, 1952, by F. E. Evteev and V. A. Zhukov, describes in great detail the newest technological processes, equipment, and testing methods used in manufacturing radio parts.

Books on television are represented by N. K. Ignat'ev's *Televidenie* (Television), 1952, and V. F. Zaitsev's manual, *Televizionnyi priemnik KVN-49*, 1952.

Works on railroad technology and planning are mostly devoted to practical problems. The second edition of *Remont parovozov*, 1952, by N. N. Zalit, furnishes a comprehensive manual on locomotive repair. V. P. Khodotaev's *Zheleznodorozhnyi transport v planirovke gorodov* (Railroad Transport in City Planning), 1952, is primarily for engineers and architects engaged in building and reconstructing cities.

Other Slavic Countries¹

PROCUREMENT TRENDS

The procurement of Slavic materials is influenced by a variety of factors which present very special problems. The program encompasses the multilingual publications of the diverse Slavic countries of Central, East and Southeast Europe, as well as the tangible volume of writings in West European and other languages about Slavic countries and peoples, and last, but not least, the publishing activities conducted by émigrés from East Europe in the many lands of their asylum. In this light, acquisition efforts assume a veritable global dimension. Furthermore, keeping abreast of current publishing is as imperative as closing signal gaps in the Library's collections of older imprints, the more so since Western libraries have in recent years become to a rather considerable extent the sole repositories where the past intellectual production of these nations, now within the Soviet orbit, is accessible without hindrance and is displayed without censorship. As to subject matter, these publications—monographs, periodicals, and newspapers—extend over the whole spectrum of knowledge from linguistics to technology and from the transactions of learned societies to daily newspapers. Yet the plethora of new titles and of obscure authors, combined with the substantive and structural oddities of publishing in this area, make it at times an intricate proposition to strike an even balance of selectivity. Finally, certain types of desiderata, for no apparent reason, prove to be unobtainable from behind the Iron Curtain. Procurement ceases then to be the customary transaction of selecting, ordering, and receiving, and

¹ Not included in this report are publications in the fields of science and technology as well as materials which are discussed in more detail in other articles regularly published in *QJCA* (e. g., legal studies and music scores).

assumes the unconventional aspect of hunting for substitute acquisition machinery.

Within the framework of all of these factors a constant effort has been made to secure and develop collections representative both in subject matter and area coverage and adequate to meet the very active and multipurpose demands made by the Government, the scholarly world, and readers in general. While in the fiscal year under purview the numerical volume of the intake of monographic literature rose only slightly, there was an appreciable increase in the receipt of serial publications. The latter, including émigré journals and newspapers addressing themselves to larger groups of escapees from Eastern Europe, were subjected to a recurrent scrutinizing, sifting, and readjusting with the aim of securing a balanced cross section of materials of potential research and informational value.

Exchange procurement, mostly on an institutional basis, has yielded a multitude of acquisitions published by institutions of learning and research. Through a "priced exchange" (value-for-value) arrangement made with the Yugoslav Bibliographical Institute, for instance, the Library was enabled to select and retain from a consignment representing the entire Yugoslav book and periodical output for the years 1950 to 1952 any item required for enlarging and supplementing its collections. There is a good prospect that a similar though somewhat modified barter operation may be continued for the following years.

In the summer of 1953 Dr. Sergius Yakobson, Chief of the Slavic and East European Division, visited more than 60 libraries in 7 West European countries for the purpose of surveying their Slavic collections. The main objective of this project was to broaden the basis of bibliographic control over Slavic collections beyond the confines of North America by ascertaining the requisite data for a con-

templated microfilming of bibliographical resources and catalogs available at the major centers of Slavic studies in Western Europe. Valuable procurement contacts were established, and the way was paved for obtaining at a later date microfilms of specific items of importance that are not yet represented in any library in the United States.

Another important event was the donation to the Library by Mrs. Anna V. Čapek of a fine collection of manuscripts and related materials assembled by her late husband, Thomas Čapek, a noted American-Czech author who had an absorbing interest in the history of the immigration of Czechs to the United States, in their settlement, and the various facets of their life in their adopted country. The collection consists in the main of documents painstakingly collected by Mr. Čapek for many years, of his far-flung correspondence with Czech immigrants all over the country, of various manuscripts, and of Czech monographs and serials of European and American provenience. Some of the genealogical papers in the collection relate to Augustin Herrman, whose life history exerted a strange fascination on Mr. Čapek. An exile from his native Bohemia in the wake of the tempestuous events after the Battle of the White Mountain (1620), Augustin Herrman entered the services of the Dutch West India Company and arrived in America in the second quarter of the seventeenth century. He settled first in New Amsterdam and later in Maryland (Bohemia Manor) and gained repute as an influential merchant, politician, diplomat, and cartographer. He executed the earliest known view of New Amsterdam and a celebrated map, "Virginia and Maryland As it is Planted and Inhabited this present Year 1670 Surveyed and Exactly Drawne by the Only Labour & Endeavour of Augustin Herrman Bohemensis."

The effort to fill conspicuous lacunae in the collections for the pre-Communist era brought to the Library, among other material, sets for 1913–29 and 1945–47 of *Rocznik Polskiej Akademii Umiejętności*, the annual of the former Polish Academy of Learning, and the missing volumes (1922–46) of the publication of the Academy's Commission for History of Art, *Prace Komisji Historii Sztuki*, comprising monographs by L. Lepszy and F. Kopera on Dürer's and Padovano's artistic creation in Poland.

INTELLECTUAL TRENDS IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Among the citizens of the East European captive countries the intellectual bears the brunt of ideological coercion. An illuminating insight into this bizarre world of rigidly enforced doctrinal conformity is provided by Czesław Miłosz in a series of essays brought together under the title *Zniewolony umysł* (Paris, 1953) and translated into English as *The Captive Mind* (New York, 1953). From his dual vantage point as well-known Polish poet and former diplomat who served the Communist-dominated Warsaw Government in various foreign assignments as a cultural attaché until he broke with it in 1951, the author unfolds the "stages by which the mind gives way to compulsion from without." His case-histories show the "Thought Police" and "doublethink" devices of Orwell's imaginary dictatorship of 1984 as a frightening reality under Communist rule in the 1950's. Mr. Miłosz analyzes in detail the combination of "mind-control" techniques which are brought to bear by the Communists on the writer to make him use his pen in the "correct" manner. They range from a remorseless bombardment with the fallacies of "Diamat"—the "method" of dialectical materialism arrogantly blazoned as the infallible "science of sciences"—to a shrewdly

developed system of psychological and material pressures, intimidation, and, if need be, brute force. Under the concerted impact of these devices some take refuge in the mimicry of lip-service, mental reservation, and cynicism, while others become converts to blind fanaticism. In any event the mental climate thus produced is most conducive to corroding intellectual integrity, perverting judgment, and paralyzing creative efforts.

A major factor in Mr. Miłosz's defection from Communism was his unwillingness to bow when the notorious Soviet "Socialist Realism" was decreed for Poland as the sole permissible style of artistic expression. Under the articles of this cultural absolutism a writer is expected to convey a message in support of the political postulates of the regime and to express it in realistic form, which, paradoxically enough, is not construed as depicting life as it really exists but as the reader is required to see it. Serving a basically propagandistic and didactic function, the novel of "Socialist Realism" becomes a one-dimensional and colorless affair, with a plot of astounding triteness, frequently revolving around some current industrial or political theme, and with characters neatly classified into heroes (Stakhanovites, party functionaries, etc.) and demons (kulaks, "imperialist spies," and the like).

From scrutiny of the national bibliographies of the countries within the Soviet orbit there emerges an informative picture of publishing developments. Through a series of steps, gradually enacted over a period of time and consummated in the past year, even these national bibliographies have been brought into a close methodological alignment with the Soviet model. They are all headed by the subject category "Marxism-Leninism," which, in turn, is divided into various subgroups. Revealing in this respect is the breakdown of the Czech national bibliography, because

Slabikář,

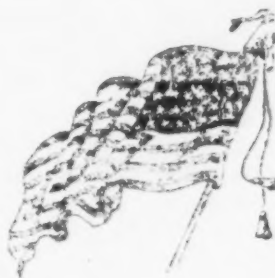
PRVNÍ ČÍTANKA.

Počátky mluvnice a pravopisu,
Počátky zeměpisu a příro-
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Tisk „Slávie“ Racine, Wis. 1861

*Cover of a rare early primer for children of Slavic immigrants to America.
From the Thomas Čapek collection.*

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it graphically presents something in the nature of a table of precedence of Communist authority, reflecting the ideological chain of command, from the top level of the originators of the dogma and their interpreters in the Soviet Union to the lower party echelons in the captive countries. Starting with the first issue for 1953 of *Česká kniha*, this subject arrangement reads as follows:

1. Marxism-Leninism. Sequence within this group:
 - a. Classics of Marxism-Leninism (in the order: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin).
 - b. Literature about the classics of Marxism-Leninism (in the order: Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin).
 - c. Klement Gottwald and literature about him.
 - d. [Other] leading proponents of Marxism-Leninism and literature about them.
 - e. Other Marxist literature.
 - f. Communist and workers' parties.

The next categories, in the sequence of their listing, are Philosophy, Political Economy, Economics, History, Politics, and State, Government and Administration, followed by 16 other subject classes, of which the last two are Religion and Miscellaneous. This arrangement again is meaningful because it expresses the relative proximity of the subjects to the doctrinal center; hence the degree of ideological importance attributed to them. It is in these first subject classes of ideological sensitivity named above that the imprint of regimentation makes itself most felt, for here the authors are especially threatened with censure for an unorthodox approach. Regardless of the place of publication or language, listings here reveal a parallel pattern of a narrowly circumscribed thematic choice, stereotyped treatment, and a prevalence of translations from Russian. For instance, in a relatively small country like Bulgaria the printing presses in recent years turned out 177 translated books by the "Big Four"

of Communism—Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin—in more than three and a half million copies, and the *Short Course of the History of the All-Union Communist Party*, the official textbook on Soviet Communism in a Stalinist version, has gone through eight editions with a total circulation of about 265,000 copies.

A close-up of library science and practices in their new look is afforded in a recent report² on a conference of Czechoslovak research librarians held in Prague in 1952, which is here rendered in a condensed and paraphrased form:

1. Librarians should think of a library, in accord with Soviet precepts, as a "weapon in the struggle for the building of a Communist society" and should propagandize to a maximum the "classics" of Marxism-Leninism.

2. They should do away with bourgeois objectivism and with the notion that catalogs should reflect accurately and completely the collection of a library. In Czechoslovak libraries there should be no room for catalogs "cluttered with ideologically harmful and scientifically antiquated literature." Instead, centralized cataloging and analytically annotated cards should produce "ideologically orientated" catalogs capable of influencing and guiding the reader politically.

3. No time should be lost in abandoning the principle of full bibliographical documentation; "Bolshevik party-mindedness in selecting, classifying, and evaluating bibliographical entries, and the highest ideological conformity, intransigence, and vigilance must become the dominant traits of Czechoslovak bibliography."

The measure of distortion and falsehood engendered by the implementation of such principles is well illustrated by the following notation in the entry of a collection of documents on Masaryk listed in a recent issue of the Czech national bibliography: "Masaryk, Tomáš Garrigue (1850-1937, a politician of the Czech bourgeoisie)—anti-popular and anti-national policies—documents." In a comment following this

² Z. Evteeva, "Konferentsiia rabotnikov nauchnykh bibliotek Chekhslovakii," in the Soviet library journal *Bibliotekar*, January 1953, 42-44.

entry it is stated that this publication, while exploding the "naive illusion that T. G. Masaryk was a 'non-partisan philosopher and statesman,' 'liberator of his nation,' 'friend of labor and of the working people,' and so forth . . . proves him guilty of willful kowtowing to American, British and French imperialism, unmasks him as a leading exponent of big capitalists, as head of the exploiting and Fascist forces in the pre-Munich republic, and as a war instigator and organizer of anti-Soviet and anti-Communist machinations."

A significant trend in the last year was the reorganization of the Polish, Czech, and Slovak Academies of Sciences along Soviet lines. Centralization and planning of scientific work, the need for accomplishing concrete and practical results and of de-emphasizing pure and abstract research, and closest cooperation with Soviet science and scholarship were the principal slogans advanced in justification of these transformations. In all instances the constituent membership of the academies was appointed by the Government, which also allocates the operating funds and which controls the execution of the scientific plan assigned to each of them. In the process, numerous autonomous scientific institutions were incorporated into the new academies with the obvious intention of eliminating potential centers of group solidarity among intellectuals. Thus, the Royal Czech Society of Sciences, the Czech Academy of Sciences, and the Masaryk Academy of Labor were merged and their publishing activities and library resources were taken over by the new academy. Filling old casks with new wine, however, the new Academy continues to publish the following journals: *Věstník Královské České Společnosti Nauk, třída filosoficko-historicko-filologická* (Bulletin of the Royal Czech Society of Sciences, Class of Philosophy, History, and Philology); *Věstník Královské České Společnosti Nauk, třída mate-*

maticko-přírodovědecká (Bulletin of the Royal Czech Society of Sciences, Class of Mathematics and Natural Sciences); *Věstník české akademie věd a umění* (Bulletin of the Czech Academy of Sciences and Arts); and the *Bulletin international*. Likewise, the newly established Polish Academy of Sciences absorbed the former Polish Academy and the Warsaw Society of Learning, while Poland's six major learned societies still continue their activities, though in a close organizational nexus with the new head organization. Its recently inaugurated quarterly, *Nauka Polska*, is being received by the Library.

To the judicious reader the sum total of publications received from this area opens a revealing vista on life behind the Iron Curtain and provides a substantial corpus of information helpful for the evaluation of prevailing strengths, weaknesses, and tensions. The intrinsic value of these source materials is apparent, *e. g.*, in the numerous research reports and studies prepared in recent years by the Mid-European Studies Center of the National Committee for a Free Europe. Among European research publications of this nature, mention should be made of *Sovietization of Culture in Poland* (Paris, 1953), a perceptive investigation focused on literature, history, fine arts, and the social and economic sciences. This study, which is put out by the Mid-European Research and Planning Centre in Paris, appeared first in Polish as the third special issue of the monthly review *Kultura* (Paris, 1952), and has since been enlarged by additional volumes going beyond the original scope of inquiry. Finally, it is worthwhile to mention three recent bibliographical and reference tools bearing on the general area of Eastern Europe. Under the auspices of the Mid-European Studies Center in New York, Cyril E. Black of Princeton University has selected and edited *Readings on Contemporary Eastern Europe* (New York, 1953), which offers

"brief accounts of the main problems of Eastern Europe . . . as well as interpretations and statements of policy representing a variety of points of view, including the Communist." The same organization sponsored by compilation by Jirina Szta-chova of a bibliography of some basic materials in West European languages, published under the title *Mid-Europe* (New York, 1953). *A Bibliography of Slavic Folk Literature* (New York, 1953), by William E. Harkins of Columbia University, provides a listing of the most important works on the subject, both in Slavic and non-Slavic languages.

BULGARIA³

The structural framework of a State-run publishing apparatus is demonstrated in a statistical survey of Bulgarian book publishing, *Bŭlgarskata kniga sled deveti septembri* (Sofia, 1952), compiled by Tsenko Tsvetanov for the "Elin Pelin" Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute. According to this volume, the handful of State publishing institutions, which superseded the more than 200 private publishing firms in existence before the Communist seizure of power, flooded the country between September 1944 and the end of 1950 with an aggregate production of close to 75 million books, representing 9,274 separate titles. Among the 24 subject classes listed, the four categories that can be considered the principal media of ideological indoctrination—Marxism and Leninism, pedagogy and education, political and social sciences, and economics—account for almost 80 percent of the total book output, the remaining 20 percent being shared by the other 20 classes. Figures given in this survey further show that a third of all the books printed during this period were translations of foreign, primarily Soviet, texts. Another study by the same author, *Repertoar na bŭlgarskata*

kniga (1951), is a discussion of the projected national catalog of Bulgarian books which was scheduled to be inaugurated in 1952 in commemoration of the centenary of bibliographical activities in Bulgaria. This catalog is planned to record Bulgarian books published in Bulgaria and abroad and foreign-language books printed in Bulgaria for the period from 1806 to 1950. The statement that "social significance" should determine the priority of titles to be included in the catalog seems to indicate that the prospective compilation can be expected to be a contemporary interpretation rather than a comprehensive picture of past book-publishing in Bulgaria.

In all countries within the Soviet orbit publishing in the social, political, and economic sciences is monopolized by ideological treatises and enunciations by Marxist theorists and the Soviet and domestic party leadership. To the writings of the latter type belong primarily collections of speeches, articles, and laudatory biographies. The circulation of writings by and about Georgi Dimitrov, deceased Bulgarian Communist leader, had reached the four and a half million mark by 1950. A recent addition to them is a voluminous chronological diary of his life and work, *Georgi Dimitrov, letopis na zhivota i revoliutsionnata mu deinost. 1882-1949*, issued in 1952 by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The writings by his successor, vulko Chervenkov, which amounted in 1950 to a total output of nearly 5 million copies, are listed in a biobibliography (*Vŭlko Chervenkov, 1900-1950*) which was published in 1950 by the "Elin Pelin" Bulgarian Bibliographical Institute. This institute has also released, in the series *Stroitelstvo na sotsializma v N R Bŭlgariia*, several annotated bibliographies, of which those on culture, industry, building, and transportation (1952) have been received. The following sections of the Bulgarian national bibliography are now in the Li-

³ Unless otherwise stated, books listed in this section were published in Sofia.

brary: *Bŭlgarski knigopis*, a monthly listing of books and periodicals deposited in the "Vasil Kolarov" State Library; *Bŭlgarski periodichen pechat*, a current bibliography of the Bulgarian press; and *Letopis na periodichnii pechat*, a monthly bibliography of articles printed in Bulgarian periodicals.

In lieu of a native survey on contemporary Bulgaria, a second revised and enlarged edition was published of F. T. Konstantinov's 382-page *Bolgariia na puti k sotsializmu* (Moscow, 1953), a Soviet interpretation of the socio-economic and political transformations in that country during the past decade. Problems of Bulgaria's planned economy are the subject of *Planirvanie narodnogo khoziaistva Bolgarii* (Moscow, 1951), a Russian translation from the Bulgarian of collected materials on planning. The role of industrial, trade, and banking enterprises in the implementation of the economic plan is discussed in *Planirane v stopanskite predpriiatiia* (1950), by Khristo S. Kaligorov.

A collection of source materials on the ancient history and geography of Thrace and Macedonia, originally published in 1915 by G. I. Katsarov and associates, was issued in a second enlarged edition by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences under the title *Izvori za starata istoriia i geografii na Trakiia i Makedoniia*. Noteworthy also is another Academy study (in Russian) on Slavonic manuscripts prior to Cyril and Methodius, *Slavianskaia pis'mennost' do Kirilla i Mefodiia* (1952), by Professor Emil Georgiev, and a Church Slavonic grammar with an appended dictionary, *Tsŭrkovnoslavianska gramatika* (1952), compiled by Archimandrite Atanasii Bonchev. Origin and evolution of folk dance music and rhythm in Bulgaria is reviewed and graphically illustrated in a 2-volume work by Boris Tsonev, entitled *Bŭlgarski narodni khora i ruchenitsi* (1950).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ⁴

Two bibliographies of current Czechoslovak newspapers and periodicals—the first to appear since the publication in 1948 of a directory of the Czechoslovak press (*Adresář československého tisku*)—were released by the National Library in Prague for 1951 under the title *Soupis časopisectva za rok 1951*, and for 1952 as *Noviny a časopisy v českých krajích 1952*. The latter appeared as the first special issue of the Czechoslovak national bibliography, *Česká kniha*, and comprises an alphabetical listing of serial publications along with the pertinent bibliographical data, lists of titles that were discontinued in 1952, and two indexes by subject and place of publication.

In 1935 the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague commenced the serialized edition of a Webster-type dictionary of the Czech language, *Přiruční slovník jazyka českého*, which is now nearing completion after considerable delay caused by the Nazi occupation. Conspicuously absent from recent issues are quotations of numerous prominent poets and writers who are proscribed by the present regime. In this connection it is revealing to note that under the Nazi rule the editors of the dictionary successfully eluded the censors by quoting under fictitious names authors then prohibited. The dearth of Slavic etymological dictionaries—allegedly attributable to Marr's "pernicious" teachings—prompted Josef Holub and František Kopečný to prepare a Czech etymological dictionary under the title *Etymologický slovník jazyka českého* (1952). The first volume of a large Russian-Czech dictionary, *Velký rusko-český slovník*, which is being compiled under the editorial direction of L. Kopecký and others, belongs to the latest lexicographic additions to the Library's reference collections. František Trávníček's *Slovník*

⁴ Unless otherwise stated, books described in this section were published in Prague.

jazyka českého, a dictionary of the contemporary Czech language, both literary and colloquial, appeared in its fourth revised and enlarged edition (1952). Invoking the authority of the "great Stalin" to the effect that the new regime causes novel terms to enter the vocabulary while old ones become obsolescent, the author of this dictionary, a leading Czech linguist, records numerous "semantic enrichments," mostly derived from Soviet jargon, such as: *šturmovština* ("work done in a whirlwind, overtime, Sunday work"), *pětistovkař* ("locomotive engineer who is able to increase a locomotive's daily performance to 500 kilometres, who strives to surpass this achievement and encourages others to emulate it"), *kombajn* ("combine," referring to agricultural machinery), and many others. William E. Harkins of Columbia University has compiled, with the assistance of Maria Hnyková, *A Modern Czech Grammar* (New York, 1953), which makes available to English-speaking students an up-to-date textbook on the college level.

Of considerable usefulness for reference purposes is a new 2-volume economic geography of Czechoslovakia, *Hospodářská geografie Československa* (1953), by Miroslav Blažek and Ctibor Votrubec, a textbook for students of the University for Political and Economic Studies in Prague. The first volume deals with the theory of economic geography, with natural conditions and resources, demographic and habitation factors, and the locational distribution of various industries; the second is devoted to a detailed presentation of the topic on a regional basis. A survey entitled *The Population of Czechoslovakia* (Washington, 1953), by Waller Wynne, "is one of a series of reports of the Bureau of the Census devoted to the population of foreign countries and related topics." The report draws on demographic source material and

summarizes data available as of December 1, 1952.

One of the familiar techniques of Communist historiography is the attempt to produce the semblance of continuity between the present system and the nation's past, thus investing the regime with the prestige of a luminous historical tradition. By a simple act of historiographical legerdemain forward-looking and libertarian currents and outstanding intellectual representatives of the nation's past are impounded for the service of Communism, lumped together under the slogan "Hussite revolutionary tradition," and made to appear as the ideological fountainhead of today's totalitarianism. This method is epitomized in *Husitská revoluční tradice* (1953), by František Kavka, which is prefaced by a chapter, "The Question of National Traditions and the Significance of the Hussite Revolutionary Tradition in the Light of Marxism-Leninism." A similar design underlies Josef Macek's *Husité na Baltu a ve Velkopolsku* (1952), a Marxist reinterpretation of the ideological reverberations in Poland of the Hussite movement. Here a historical justification is sought for the present joint Polish-Czech domination by the Communists by way of reference to precedents of ideological communion in the past.

A State prize winner in 1953, professor Jan Eisner's archaeological treatise on early Slavonic burial-places entitled *Devínská Nová Ves* (Bratislava, 1952) has been praised by Czech reviewers as an important contribution to the study of Slavonic history between the sixth and eighth centuries. The Princeton University Press has rendered a commendable service to students of Czechoslovakia's eventful history by republishing S. Harrison Thomson's *Czechoslovakia in European History* (Princeton, 1953), which was first brought out in 1943. The second revised and enlarged edition offers two new chapters (one on the Czech

Reformation and another on the events from 1939 to 1948, including the Communist coup) and a new presentation of the Munich events, based on substantial new evidence derived from captured German documents. Among additions to the Library's Comeniana there are two pansophical treatises in Latin, edited by G. H. Turnbull of the University of Sheffield, England, under the sponsorship of the Czech Academy of Arts and Sciences, and published under the title *Dva spisy vševedné* (1951).

An authentic memento of the transience of power and the frailty of human and political bonds in Communist leadership is a brochure in which Rudolf Slánský glorifies the "great work and life of Comrade Gottwald," *O velkém díle a životě soudruha Gottwalda*. Published in Prague in 1946, this brochure reached the Library with some delay, and by the time it was received and processed, the eulogist had been executed (following a show trial instigated by his former idol). Editions Sokolova, a newly founded Czech émigré publishing house in Paris, released Ferdinand Peroutka's *Začátky československého soužití* (Paris, 1953), which is an abridgment of the compendious *Budování státu* published in the 1930's. It is focused on the first years of Czechoslovakia's national independence, when an attempt was made to create one unified Czechoslovak nation, a venture which, as the author concedes retrospectively, failed to meet with success.

Czechoslovakia's present president, Antonín Zápotocký, dedicated his novel *Rudá záře nad Kladnem* (5th ed., 1952) to the Communist party on the occasion of its thirtieth anniversary. It is a piece of political pamphleteering clothed in the form of a narrative and utilizing to the limit the black-and-white techniques of character description which are so characteristic of "Socialist Realism." Jaroslav Vlček's well-known 2-volume history of Czech literature, *Dějiny české literatury* (1893),

which has been out of print for some time, was revitalized in a new edition in 1951. Two of the latest receipts of a 12-volume series on Mikuláš Aleš's work (*Dílo Mikuláše Aleše*) should find mention here: *Špalíček národních písní a říRadel* (1951), a collection of Czech folksongs and sayings illustrated with Aleš's fine drawings, and *Vlast* (1952), an album of beautiful drawings with explanatory essays by Antonín Matějček and others. Interesting pictorial material devoted to the stage design of Vlastislav Hofman over the past decades has been assembled in *Třicet let výtvarnické práce na českých jevištích* (1951). A biographical study of Smetana's rich life, *Rok Bedřicha Smetany* (1950), has been prepared in an original arrangement by Mirko Očadlík. Dates memorable in Smetana's life and work are marked down day by day in calendar form, with photographic illustrations providing a running comment. Those interested in folklore will enjoy Emanuel Hercík's richly illustrated *Československé lidové hračky* (1951), in which toymaking in Czechoslovakia is traced from ancient times down to the day when this folk craft was displaced by mechanized methods of production. A bibliography of writings on the subject in five languages is added.

An editorial board headed by Hubert Slouka prepared for the Czechoslovak Astronomical Society an outline of the development of astronomy in Czechoslovakia entitled *Astronomie v Československu* (1952). A brief introductory survey is followed by a multitude of illustrations of astronomical manuscripts, old books, instruments, observatories, and the like.

POLAND ⁵

Stanisław Estreicher completed the first installment (part of the letter Z) of the thirty-fourth volume of the *Bibliografia polska* (Cracow, 1951), a monumental Polish bibliography, begun in 1870, which

is indissolubly linked with the names of the author's grandfather and father, both eminent bibliographers and scholars. An account of the development of the book in Poland is presented in a commemorative symposium, *Studia nad książką* (Wrocław, 1951), edited by Kazimierz Budzyk and Alodia Gryczowa in honor of Kazimierz Piekarski, noted Polish author who served as chief librarian of the Jagiellonian University Library in Cracow (1925-30), custodian of the Rare Book and Manuscript Division of the National Library in Warsaw (1931-43), and editor of the journals *Exlibris* and *Silva rerum*. Included in the volume are biographical essays on Piekarski, a bibliography of his writings, and other contributions pertaining to the history of the Polish book, special book collections, and bibliographies of old books in Poland. Another work of interest to bibliophiles is a 950-entry bibliography of books and articles on Polish bookplates, *Bibliografia ekslibrisu polskiego* (Wrocław, 1952), by Zygmunt Klemensiewicz. Originally planned as a supplement to K. Reychman's standard work, *Bibliografia polskiego ekslibrisu* (Cracow, 1932), the publication was printed as a separate volume in view of the extensive supplementary material collected by the author.

Under the aegis of the Polish Geographical Society, the linguist Stanisław Rospond prepared *Słownik nazw geograficznych Polski zachodniej i północnej* (Wrocław, 1951), a 2-volume Polish-German and German-Polish dictionary of officially determined geographical names referring to the western territories now incorporated in the Polish State. Another publication sponsored by this society, and prepared by

Regina Fleszarowa, is the first volume of a guide of Poland, *Polska, informator geograficzny* (1951), covering the physical geography of the country. *Studia Poznańskie ku uczczeniu 1,000—lecia miasta i 700—lecia samorządu miejskiego* appeared in 1953 as the second volume (nos. 6 to 8) of *Przegląd Zachodni*, a journal of the Research Institute of the Western Territories (Instytut Zachodni) at Poznań. The occasion for the release of this publication was the millennium of the founding and the celebration of 700 years of municipal self-government in Poznań. The city's development and present state are depicted in essays, illustrations, and maps. Under the direction of the Polish Ethnographic Society at Poznań, a series of albums of national costumes worn in the various regions of Poland was prepared under the title *Atlas polskich strojów ludowych*.

In preparation for the first Congress on Polish Science, held in Warsaw in 1951, a special Committee for Economic Sciences was charged with elaborating reports on the state of the study of economics and the tasks incumbent on economists in furtherance of the Polish Six Year plan. The committee's findings and recommendations were published under the title *Stan i zadania nauk ekonomicznych w Polsce* (1952). Other noteworthy acquisitions on economic problems comprise official materials and data of the Economic Planning Commission relative to the implementation of the Economic Plan between 1948 and 1952, entitled *Wykonanie narodowych planów gospodarczych, 1948-1952* (1952), and *Gospodarka planowa w państwach demokracji ludowej* (1951), by Hubert Sukienicki, a survey of recent economic developments in the countries of the Soviet bloc and their mutual relations. A discussion of the organizational and operational aspects of Polish foreign trade can be found in *Organizacja handlu zagranicznego*, by Stanisław Szczypiński (1951). The Gov-

* Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. Janina Wojcicka, Polish bibliographer attached to the Slavic and East European Division, for assisting on materials reviewed in this section.

Unless otherwise stated, books described in this section were published in Warsaw.

ernment's drive for the communization of the Polish village is reflected in *Wieś w liczbach w Polsce kapitalistycznej i w Polsce ludowej*, published by the Institute for Agricultural Economy (1952).

In commemoration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, the now discontinued Academy of Learning at Cracow (PAU) embarked in 1948 on the praiseworthy undertaking of publishing, in a series of monographs entitled *Historia nauki polskiej w monografiach*, a survey of the history of intellectual life in Poland. By 1949 more than 30 studies had been completed, and they represent an eloquent tribute to the past accomplishments of learning unhampered by the fetters of doctrinal uniformity. Some of the publications of the project that have been received by the Library are: *Rozwój historii oświaty, wychowania i kultury w Polsce*, a history of Polish education and culture, by Henryk Barycz; an outline of the history of Polish philosophical thought, *Zarys dziejów filozofii w Polsce*, by Władysław Tatarkiewicz; a research report on Slavic studies in Poland, *Zarys dziejów słowianoznawstwa*, by Tadeusz Lehr-Spławiński; and *Germanistyka, anglistyka i skandynawistyka w Polsce* (Cracow, 1948), a survey of Germanic studies in Poland by Adam Kleczkowski. Classical philology in Poland is covered in a bibliography of 783 entries, *Filologia klasyczna w Polsce* (1952), by Gabriela Pianko.

A treatise on Polish medieval documents, purporting "to fill gaps and to rectify mistakes in interpretation" in Professor Ketrzyński's previous work on the subject, is offered in *Zarys dyplomatyki polskiej wieków średnich* (Wrocław, 1951), by Karol Maleczyński. Kazimierz Budzyk is the compiler of a bibliography of Polish constitutional acts of the seventeenth century, *Bibliografia konstytucyj sejmowych XVII wieku w Polsce* (Wrocław, 1952), and Zdzisław Kaczmarczyk has prepared *Konstytucje sejmku grodzieńskiego z 1793 r.*

(Poznań, 1952), the tenth volume of *Volamina legum*, a series begun in 1732 which is a collection of constitutional acts and other legislation. While historians can delve into past Sejm constitutions without major occupational or ideological hazards, the uncharted seas of more recent, not to speak of contemporary, history are rough traveling indeed. To make past events fit the ideological precepts and the foreign policy needs of the moment, and even of the future, is quite a delicate assignment, demanding a considerable amount of imagination and prescience as to the zigzags and shifts in official positions and intentions. The result is a marked reluctance on the part of historians to attempt such a job. For some time they have been consulting with their confrères in Moscow concerning an official Polish history, but little has been heard of any progress made in the realization of this project. Teaching history in schools requires, of course, the use of textbooks, including those covering the modern period. This need is generally met by translations of texts prepared by Soviet historians, such as A. V. Efimov, F. I. Notovich, and others. When finally a Polish textbook, *Historia Polski*, by Gryzelda Missalowa and Janina Schoenbrenner, came out with the seal of approval of the Ministry of Education (1951), the authors were subsequently censured because they failed to emphasize sufficiently the alleged "anti-Polish policy of the Vatican" and "the expansion to the West of the Polish magnates aiming at the enslavement of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples."

The interaction between Polish and Czech literary currents at the close of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries is the field of inquiry of Józef Magnuszewski's *Stosunki literackie polsko-czeskie w końcu XIX i na początku XX wieku* (Wrocław, 1951). Reportedly drawing in part on hitherto unpublished materials, this study is intended to con-

tinue the work done in the field by Marian Szykowski, formerly professor of Polish literature at Charles University in Prague.

In the realm of contemporary literary production outside Poland, it is appropriate to refer here to a collection of autobiographical sketches, *Blisko i daleko* (London, 1953, by Maria Danilewiczowa, Librarian of the Polish University College Library in London.

Receipts in the artistic domain comprise the first two parts of the first volume of a history of Polish music, *Muzyka polska w rozwoju historycznym* (Cracow, 1948-51), by Zdzisław Jachimecki, which carries through to the middle of the nineteenth century.

YUGOSLAVIA⁶

The Yugoslav Academy of Learning and Arts at Zagreb promoted the preparation by Josip Badalić of an elaborate guide to incunabula in Croatian libraries and archival repositories, *Inkunabule u Narodnoj Republici Hrvatskoj* (Zagreb, 1952), encompassing an informative introduction by the author followed by 1,124 entries alphabetically arranged and accompanied with handsome illustrations. A recent Yugoslav contribution to the history of publishing has become available through the appearance of the first volume of *Knjiga o knjizi* (Zagreb, 1951), by Zvonimir Kulundžić, an account of the history of writing and writing implements.

Ekonomska geografija Jugoslavije (1952), by Nikola K. Dragičević, is an economic geography of Yugoslavia, discussing in four sections the country's socio-political foundations, natural and economic resources, production, territorial units, and interregional and international economic relations. Other items of reference value include *Seznam mest, okrajev, mestnih*

občin . . . L. R. Slovenije (Ljubljana, 1952), a description of the administrative structure of Slovenia pursuant to a recent reorganization, and a detailed guidebook, *Zagreb*, published in 1951. Administrative structure, jurisdiction, and operations, as well as local organs of government in Yugoslavia are outlined in *Priručnik o poslovanju narodnih odbora opština i njihove administracije* (1953), published by the Organizational Bureau for Administration and Economy.

Since high war casualties and structural and habitation changes in Yugoslavia's population had made available demographic data invalid, a general population census was taken in March 1948. After first announcing the preliminary and tentative census results, the Federal Statistical Office in Belgrade (Savezni Zavod za Statistiku i Evidenciju) proceeded with processing the mass of collected data and embodied its findings in a multi-volume publication, *Konačni rezultati popisa stanovništva od marta 1948 godine* (Belgrade, 1951-). The Library has received four volumes covering the following topics: population by sex and households; population by age and sex; education; and the female population. An introductory statement in the first volume contains a discussion of the methodological premises and the accuracy of the census-taking, and an appraisal of the data and experiences gained. Other serial titles of the Federal Statistical Office include *Statistika spoljne trgovine FNR Jugoslavije*, a statistical yearbook of Yugoslavia's foreign trade (with English translations of text and terms), and *Statistički bilten*, which presents statistical surveys on various subjects, such as social welfare and social insurance (June 1953) or universities and colleges between 1951 and 1952 (July 1953). The centenary of the inauguration of the first railroad in Yugoslavia was the occasion for the release

⁶ Unless otherwise stated, books described in this section were published in Belgrade.

of a profusely illustrated memorial album, *Sto godina železnica Jugoslavije* (1951), edited by Blagoje Bogavac, showing the strides made in Yugoslavia's system of railroad communications.

Yugoslavia is a multi-national state par excellence. In the light of the above census results its present population includes, in addition to Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians and Montenegrins, close to 2 million inhabitants belonging to 15 different ethnic groups. *National Minorities in Yugoslavia* (1925), by Ljubiša Stojković and Miloš Martić, deals with the legal and cultural facets of this complex question and, though it is not free of propagandistic undertones, constitutes an informative contribution to the subject. An appendix contains statistical charts, census data, and diverse illustrations.

Vladimir Dedijer, Marshall Tito's close associate since Partisan days and author of a diary, *With Tito Through the War* (London, 1951), has now completed an authorized biography, *Josip Broz Tito* (Skopje, 1953), which was translated into English and published under the title *Tito* (New York, 1953). It sheds interesting light on Tito's personal history and on the setting of historical events which brought him to power. Another intimate collaborator of Marshal Tito, Aleksandar Ranković, is the author of *Izabrani govori i članci, 1941-1951* (Zagreb, 1951), a collection of addresses and essays bearing on partisan activities and postwar developments in Yugoslavia's political life. Stevan Jantolek prepared a history of Yugoslavia's nations, *Istorija naroda Jugoslavije* (1951), now used as a textbook at the Pedagogical Academy in Belgrade. Published in its second revised and enlarged edition, this book gives helpful references to pertinent readings at the end of each chapter. Illustrative of present trends in Yugoslavia's educational system are several teachers' guidebooks and

school curricula, such as *Nastavni plan i program za učiteljsku školu* (Zagreb, 1952).

Of the numerous receipts in the field of belles-lettres, a new edition of August Šenoa's collected works, *Djela* (Zagreb, 1951), should be noted. The first of the four volumes received thus far includes a useful bibliography of Šenoa's writings. Among Macedonian materials one finds a historical outline and the first volume of a grammar of the Macedonian literary language, *Za makedonskiot literaturni jazik* (Skopje, 1952), and *Gramatika na makedonskiot literaturni jazik* (Skopje, 1953), both from the pen of the linguist Blaže Koneski. *A Grammar of the Macedonian Literary Language* (Skopje, 1952), by Horace G. Lunt of Harvard University, the first comprehensive English treatment of this language, is the fruition of the author's longstanding interest in Macedonian. The work consists of a description of the structure of the sound pattern and morphological system of the language, typical examples of Macedonian prose, and a representative list of Macedonian words with their English equivalents.

In 1901 the collections of the Ethnographical Section of the National Museum in Belgrade were transferred to the newly founded Ethnographical Museum. The first half-century of the existence of this institution was commemorated by an illustrated symposium, *Zbornik Etnografskog Museja u Beogradu* (1953). Contributions to this volume include, besides an account of the museum's collections and research activities, a diversity of papers on Yugoslav ethnography. *Hrvatske narodne pjesme i plesovi* (Zagreb, 1951), an illustrated anthology of Croatian folk-songs and dances, belongs to the manifold folklore materials recently added to the Library's collections.

Hungarica ⁷

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND LIBRARY LITERATURE

In addition to its monthly bibliographies of books and periodicals, the Bibliographical Section of the State Book Distributing Establishment published a more comprehensive work in 1952 under the title *Általános könyvjegyzék* (General Book Catalog). The first volume covers the more important publications of 1950 and 1951, and continuations are being issued semi-annually. *Politikai művek jegyzéke, 1945-1952* (1952), a bibliographical catalog of political publications prepared by the same agency, excludes works which were condemned. István Borzsák's *A magyar klasszika-filológiai irodalom bibliográfiája, 1926-1950* (1952), recording studies in the field of classical philology published in Hungary during the second quarter of the century, is also worthy of mention.

Bibliographical references and Communist propaganda are combined in *Olvasótervek* (1952), prepared in loose-leaf form by the Ervin Szabó Library of the City of Budapest and containing recommendations to readers of the "best" literature on "selected" subjects. The same library also issued in 1952 a similarly selective bibliography on Hungary, *Mit olvasunk hazánk történetéről? Válogatott művek bibliográfiája* (What Shall We Read About Our Country?). Vilmos Zolnay's *Egy tömegkönyvtár munkája* (1952) presents a picture of how a public library operates under the Communist regime in one of Hungary's centers of heavy industry.

HISTORY

Erik Molnár, a leading Communist historian, offers the Marxist-Leninist version of the origins of the Hungarians and their tribal history before they settled in the lands

they now occupy in *A magyar nép őstörténete* (Ancient History of the Magyars), 1953. The best scholarly survey in the English language of medieval Hungarian historical sources has been furnished by Prof. Carlile A. Macartney in his *The Medieval Hungarian Historians; a Critical and Analytical Guide* (Cambridge, 1953).

The 1953 Kossuth Prize in the field of history was awarded to Lajos Elekes' *Hunyadi* (1952), which stresses the thesis that John de Hunyad based his heroic fight against the Turks in the fifteenth century mainly on the support of the "common people." László Makkai's *A magyar puritánusok harca a feudalizmus ellen* (The Fight of Hungarian Puritans against Feudalism), 1952, is an interesting addition to the cultural and political history of Hungarian Protestantism. Endre Kovács's *Magyar-cseh történelmi kapcsolatok* (1952) deals with the relations of the Hungarian and Czech peoples throughout their history, especially during their common struggle against the absolutism imposed from Vienna. The conspiracy of the Hungarian Jacobins against the regime of Francis II, and their trial and execution in 1795, are well documented in the three volumes of *A magyar jakobinusok iratai*, edited by Kálmán Benda and published in 1952 in the "Fontes Historiae Hungariae Aevi Recentioris" series.

New material on the era of Louis Kossuth is still being unearthed in the archives and is being employed by historians to connect his period with present-day political ideologies. Erzsébet Andics collected and presented with partisan one-sidedness historical sources on the "counter-revolutionary role of the Hungarian landed aristocracy" between March 15, 1848, and March 4, 1849, in the first volume of *A nagybirtokos arisztokrácia ellenforradalmi szerepe 1848/49-ben* (1953). Győző Ember, Director of the Hungarian National Archives, also employed Marxist class-war

⁷ Unless otherwise stated, publications mentioned in this section were issued in Budapest.

ideology in *Iratok az 1848-i magyarországi parasztmozgalmak történetéhez* (Documents of the Peasant Movements in 1848), 1951. The sesquicentennial of Kossuth's birth has brought forth a series of historical essays, which were collected by the Hungarian Historical Society and published in two volumes under the title *Emlékkönyv Kossuth Lajos születésének 150 évfordulójára* (1952). Emma Lederer's *Az ipari kapitalizmus kezdetei magyarországon* (1952) is a study of nineteenth-century capitalism in Hungary which is based in part on original sources.

Historical sources were also used in the recent anti-America propaganda campaign. A comprehensive volume entitled *Rabszolga Washington sirjánál* (Slave above Washington's Tomb), 1953, may serve as an example. It contains extracts from the correspondence and journals of liberal Hungarian exiles in America, mostly friends and associates of Kossuth; written prior to and during the Civil War, they depict the bitter conflict over slavery and its attendant problems. Part of the material is taken from hitherto unpublished manuscripts. In his introduction and annotations Sándor Lukácsy gives the reader to understand that the same or similar conditions still prevail in the United States.

In the field of recent history, *Ein Leben für Ungarn. [Erinnerungen]* (Bonn, 1953), the autobiography of Admiral Miklós Horthy, Regent of Hungary from 1920 to 1944, has provoked considerable discussion in all camps as to its accuracy. A Communist writer, Béla Balázs, has edited documents taken from Hungarian governmental offices in *A klerikális reakció a Horthy fasizmus támasza, 1919-1930* (1953) with the purpose of demonstrating that the Catholic clergy caused and influenced "reactionary political trends" of the Horthy regime. *Diplomacy in a Whirlpool* (Notre Dame, Ind., 1953), by István Kertész, former Hungarian Minister in

Rome who is now Professor of International Relations at the University of Notre Dame, is a scholarly and well-documented history of Hungarian foreign policy in the years of German Nazi and Russian Communist imperialism.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

A yearbook for philosophy, *Filozófiai évkönyv, 1952* (1953), has been started by Béla Fogarasi, György Lukács, László Mátrai, and Erik Molnár, university professors who are protagonists of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in Hungary, and some of their students. In the main it is directed against their ideological enemies. Professor Fogarasi's lectures on philosophy were published separately as *Filozófiai előadások és tanulmányok* (1952).

The speeches and articles of Mátyás Rákosi, First Secretary General of the Hungarian Communist Party, for the period between April 1951 and December 1952 were collected and published under the title *A szocialista magyarorszáért* (1953). In this, and in his *Az ifjúságról* (On Youth), 1953, the texts have been mutilated in line with the changing tactics of the Communist Party. Hungarian writers present their personal experiences with Rákosi in *Magyar írók Rákosi Mátyásról* (1952), and *Rákosi Mátyás élete képekben* (1952) is a pictorial history of his life.

The speeches and articles of József Révai, one of the exponents of the "cultural revolution" now being effected in Hungary, have been published in *Kulturális forradalmunk kérdései* (1952). Resolutions, debates, and speeches of the Hungarian Communist Party's 1951 National Congress appeared in *Magyar Dolgozók Pártja II Kongresszusának anyagából 1951. A szocializmus építésének útján* (1952).

The serial publications of the Central Office of Statistics, "A Szocialista Statisztika Könyvtára," furnish useful tools for econo-

mists. Although some of them are statistical guidebooks for the use of the staffs of statistical and planning agencies, they contain important information on the gathering of statistical data in a planned Communist economy. In addition to questionnaires and instructive guides in the field of agricultural and industrial statistics, such as *Iparstatisztikai havi kérdőívek és utasítások az 1953 évre* (1953), some, like *Mezőgazdasági statisztika* (1952), contain substantial data on the new pattern of rural life in a partly collectivized economy. Vilmos Holka's *Uj élet Tengelícen* (1953) and several other publications of similar nature provide an insight into the life of producers' cooperatives, or at least of some which are regarded as models for present-day Hungarian agriculture.

György Ember's *Sztálinvárosiak* (1953) depicts life in the newly created center of heavy industry, named after Stalin, near Budapest; and Ernő Gerő, Cabinet member in charge of economic planning, places exaggerated emphasis on the development of heavy industries in his *A vas, az acél, a gépek országáért* (For the Country of Iron, Steel, and Machines), 1952.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The first Congress of Hungarian Mathematicians, held by the János Bolyai Mathematical Society, drew 200 Hungarian and 32 foreign participants. The papers read at the Congress were published by the Academy of Sciences under the title *Az első magyar matematikai kongresszus közleményei* (1952). Special panel discussions held by the Academy in December 1951 dealt with recent geological discoveries and with hydrological research; these were published, respectively, in *A magyar földtani vizsgálatok újabb eredményei* (1952) and *Újabb hazai hidrológiai kutatások* (1952). László Bogsch's *A magyar föld története* (1953) is a popular geological history of Hungary. A standard work on the petro-

graphy of coal was furnished by the geologist Elemér Szádeczky-Kardoss in his *Szénkőzettan* (1952).

Observations based on long years of experience and on scientific studies of the regulation and navigation problems of the Danube, most important waterway of Central Europe, are embodied in a study by Kálmán Tőry, former chief of the Hungarian waterway service, *A Duna és szabályozása* (The Danube and its Regulation), 1952. His colleague, Árpád Trummer, Hungary's leading expert on irrigation, published *Az öntözés alapelvei* (1952), a symposium on methods of irrigation in Hungary. György Lányi's *Magyarország halainak szervezete és rendszertana* (1951) is a systematic study of the fish to be found in the country's inland waters.

László Gillemot, Hungarian expert in heavy industry, has produced a volume on metallography and the testing of raw materials in *Metallográfia és anyagvizsgálat* (1952), and another dealing with the iron and metal industry, *Vas- és fémipari anyagismeret* (1952). László Tokody's *Magyarország meteoritgyűjteményei* (1951) covers meteorite collections in Hungary.

PHILOLOGY, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE

Part of a large-scale dictionary program initiated by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences are: László Országh's Hungarian-English dictionary, *Magyar-angol szótár* (1953), containing more than 80,000 words, including the new and often strange terms used within the Communist orbit; the specialized dictionaries of Vladimir Magyary Beck on agriculture, *Orosz-magyar mezőgazdasági szótár* (1951); of Imre Láng on medicine, *Orosz-magyar és magyar-orosz orvosi szótár* (1951); and of Kálmán Keresztes on a special transdanubian dialect of the Hungarian language, *Ormánysági szótár* (1952).

Other specialized dictionaries received by the Library are M. G. Kakhana's *Vengersko-ruskii slovar'* (Moscow, 1951), presenting 27,000 words, and László Névai's *Russko-vengerskii iuridicheskii i administrativnyi slovar'* (1951). *Idegen szavak szótára* (1952), edited by István Terényi, is a dictionary of foreign words and terminologies based on Marxist-Leninist literature.

In the field of essays on language and literature the collected studies of Lajos Lőrincze, *Nyelv és élet* (1953), containing an introduction by Zoltán Kodály, seem to mark the beginning of an effort toward purification of the Hungarian language from the recent intrusion of Russian and other alien words and elements. A collection of the most important essays in the field of Hungarian "progressive dramaturgy" is the volume *A magyar dramaturgia haladó hagyományai*, by Ilona Csillag and Géza Hegedüs (1953). The Academy of Sciences released a thorough study by the folklorist Lajos Vargyas, *A magyar vers ritmusa* (1953), dedicated to an original appraisal of the rhythms of the Hungarian poetic language in folklore, music, and literature.

Among the numerous publications in the field of belles-lettres Tibor Déry's second volume of his trilogy *Felelet* (Answer), which was published in 1952 with the subtitle *Az ifjúkor felelete*, is important; it attempts to picture Hungarian social life between the two world wars, including the underground life of the then outlawed Communist Party. Although the author is an old Party member, a storm of protest arose in the highest quarters of the Communist Party when this volume came out. While Déry depicts more the life in cities, the famous peasant writer Péter Veres began a trilogy *Három nemzedék* (2 vols., 1951-52) as a social-realistic novel about the life of "three generations" in the Hungarian countryside since the beginning of

this century. His satirical novel *Almáskert* (Apple Orchard), 1953, offers the most biting criticism of Communist bureaucracy and economic "planning" ever written in Hungary. A prize-winning drama of nearly classical value is Gyula Illyés' *Ozorai példa* (1952).

The Russian translation of *A szabadság árnyékában* (In the Shadow of Liberty), 1952, brought Tamás Aczél, a younger Communist writer, the Stalin Prize. Both this and another political-literary trilogy, *Honfoglalás—fegyvert s vitézt énekelek* ("I Sing of Arms, Heroes, and the Occupation"), 2 vols., 1952-53, by a Hungarian writer who has the rank of colonel in the Russian Army, Béla Illés, deal not only with the "glorious liberation of Hungary by the Red Army" but also with the resistance that Communist ideology met in the country. After several incomplete publications of the poetry of Attila József, the "Hungarian Majakovsky," a complete authentic edition of his finished and unfinished works was finally published by the Academy of Sciences as *Összes művei* (2 vols., 1953). The Association of Hungarian Writers brought together the "best products" of the younger generation in the anthology *Fiatál írók anthológiája* (2 vols., 1951).

ART

The third volume of *Új magyar képzőművészet* (New Fine Arts in Hungary), published in 1953, is devoted to reproductions of the best paintings and sculptural works of the last two years, including a new Kossuth monument in front of the Hungarian Parliament. A newly formed Working Group on the History of Hungarian Art released its first yearbook, *Magyar művészettörténeti munkaközösség évkönyve*, 1952 (1953), which is a collection of individual essays on the influence exerted by Kossuth on fine arts, on the history of the Socialist artist movement in

Hungary, and others. István Genthon's *Magyarország műemlékei* (1951), a standard work on Hungarian historical monuments and art objects, is arranged by geographical regions and communities. György Kardos' lectures on the classical period of Hungarian architecture appeared in print as *A magyar klasszicista építészet. Tanulmányok* (1953). Lajos Végvári reviews the history and the present status of the important art school of Szolnok in the illustrated album *Szolnoki művészet* (1952). Mihály Weiner's *Felszabadult iparművészet* (1952) discusses the history of the Hungarian decorative arts and art industry and its "new role" under a Communist regime where former individual patrons of art were replaced by the state. An important and colorful prewar standard work on Hungarian popular art by Dezső Malonyay, *A magyar nép művészete* (5 vols., 1907-22), was also purchased in 1953.

Stamp collectors may be interested in the second, enlarged edition of the Hungarian stamp catalog, *Magyar bélyegek katalógusa*, which was issued in 1952 by

the Hungarian Philatelic Publishing House (Magyar Filatéla Vállalat). The 1952 Olympic games at Helsinki, where Hungary won third place, are the subject of two illustrated publications: *A Helsinki Olympia* (1952), by Ferenc Mező, and *Diadal Helsinkiben* (1952), by Sándor Barcs. *Virágzó országban virágzó sport* (1953), by Gyula Hajas, gives a general description of sport life in present-day Hungary, not without a taint of propaganda.

THE CHARLES FELEKY COLLECTION

In January 1953 the Library of Congress acquired the famous and unique collection that was formerly the Charles Feleky Hungarian Reference Library of New York, consisting of 27,670 pieces (10,330 books and pamphlets, 14,977 serials, 812 photographs, 262 prints, 535 music scores, 138 maps, 266 manuscripts, etc.). Since it has not yet been processed and therefore has not been made available to research workers or to the general public, a detailed discussion of its contents must for the present be deferred.

SOME RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Autograph Musical Scores and Autograph Letters in the Whittall Foundation Collection. 19 p. Distributed free by the Music Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. This list, first published in 1951 and brought up to date in 1953, lists the scores and letters presented to the Library by Mrs. Gertrude Clarke Whittall.

Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson. Vol. I. 562 p. Vol. II. 433 p. Vol. III. 481 p. Compiled by E. Millicent Sowerby. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$5.00, \$3.75, and \$4.75, respectively. This bibliography reconstructs the library of more than 6,000 books, pamphlets, newspapers, and manuscripts that Jefferson assembled over a period of 40 years and sold to the Nation in 1815. It is extensively annotated with extracts from Jefferson's papers showing the connection between the man and his books. Two more volumes will complete the *Catalogue*.

Classification—Class V—Naval Science. Second edition. 115 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price 65 cents. This edition, a revision of the first one published in 1910, incorporates additions to and changes in that scheme for classifying naval science materials.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union: A Bibliography. Compiled by Gisella R. Lachman of the Air Information Division. 234 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.60. This bibliography contains 2,811 entries for Soviet publications.

Motion Pictures, 1894-1912. 92 p. Cloth. Price \$2.00. *Motion Pictures, 1940-1949.* 599 p. Cloth. Price \$10.00. For sale by

the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. These two volumes, together with *Motion Pictures, 1912-1939*, issued in 1951, provide an unbroken, 55-year record of the copyright registration of more than 76,000 motion pictures in this country.

Reglas para la catalogación descriptiva. 174 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Cloth. Price \$1.75. This Spanish translation of the *Rules for Descriptive Cataloging in the Library of Congress* (1949) includes the 1949-51 supplement to the *Rules*.

Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian Newspapers, 1917-1953; A Union List. Compiled by Paul L. Horecky of the Slavic and East European Division. 218 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price \$1.45. This list contains 859 entries listing holdings by United States libraries, as of May 1953, of newspapers issued since January 1, 1917, within the area that now comprises the U. S. S. R. Each entry contains complete bibliographic data and indicates the extent of the holdings of the libraries that have files of the newspaper.

Statistical Yearbooks: An Annotated Bibliography of the General Statistical Yearbooks of Major Political Subdivisions of the World. Prepared by Phyllis G. Carter, Chief of the Census Library Project. 123 p. Processed. For sale by the Card Division, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. Price 90 cents.

Washington and Manifest Destiny. Address by William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, at the opening of the Library's exhibition commemorating the centennial of the Territory of Washington. 35 p. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Paper. Price \$1.75.